REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,312.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy—4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. CANARA 3,902 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	2	Leaves Negapatam	14
„ Carwar	4	„ Pondicherry	15
„ Mangalore	5	„ Madras	17
„ Cannanore	6	„ Muslipatam	18
„ Tellicherry	6	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	7	„ Vizagapatam	20
„ Beypore	8	„ Bimlipatam	20
„ Cochin	8	„ Gopalpore	21
„ Alleppy Point	10	„ Pooree	22
„ Tuticorin	10	Arrives CALCUTTA	24
„ Colombo	11		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianang, Aleheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BURREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves BUSREH	20
„ Kurrachee	5	„ Mahomerah	20
„ Gundel	5	„ Fao	20
„ Jask	9	„ Bushire	22
„ Bunder Abbas	10	„ Bahreih	23
„ Linga	12	„ Lingah	27
„ Bushire	14	„ Bunder Abbas	29
„ Fao	16	„ Muscat Oct.	31
„ Mahomerah	16	„ Kurrachee Nov.	5
Arrive Busreh	17	„ BOMBAY Arrive	8

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

CALLING AT KATTAYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 1st October 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander C. H. Hillcoat, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th October 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Veraval, Fore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8		
Port Said	38	24	8		
Messina	50	34	14		
Naples	50	34	14		
Leghorn	50	34	14		
Genoa	50	36	14		
Marseilles	53	36	14-10		

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

From Glasgow. Liverpool. Bombay.

	Tons H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	6th Oct.
EUROPA	2277	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept. 10th Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct. 1st Dec.
INDIA	2260	503	23rd Oct.	30th Oct. 15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov. 5th Jan.

To be followed by regular fortnigh'y sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Sues.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 550
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 300

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th September 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Oct.	
HINDOSTAN	N. Boskell	3113	600	4th	—Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2933	440	11th	—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	G. F. Cates	2422	400	18th	—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gilson	2723	450	25th	—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th September 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 5th October 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KHIVA, (2,669 tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any cheat of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 2nd October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 29th September, 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL WEDNESDAY, 6TH OCTOBER.

THE TRINACRIA will be despatched from BOMBAY for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY 6th October, carrying a Surgeon and Stewardess. This Steamer has a large and well ventilated Saloon, and is fitted with every convenience, having Superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th September 1875. Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, *via* SUEZ CANAL

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 6th of every month.

THE following or other First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons. H.P.	
Cargo Steamer ARETUSA	2,200, 12	about 11th Oct. 1875.
Do. CALIPSO	2,000, 80	about 11th Nov. 1875.

The ARETUSA has no room for Passengers. The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

8, Bombay Green, 10th September 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer CERDIC are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be PREVIOUSLY PASSED by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th September 1875.

S. S. COOMASSIE — NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES and OTHERS.—The Undersigned give notice that the above Steamer is MORTGAGED to the MERCHANT BANKING COMPANY of LONDON, LIMITED, and that they as Attornies for the Mortgagee. CLAIM POSSESSION of the Ship and PAYMENT of all FREIGHT due to her.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to pay Freight to any one but Undersigned, or to supply any Goods to the said ship without their order.

ROBERT EWING,
ROBERT BROCK,

Constituted Attornies for The Merchant Banking Company of London, Limited, the Mortgagees of s.s. Coomassie.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th September 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the following, varieties of sundries and furnitures :—

An invoice of hand and wall-lamps hanging lamps, three-light chandeliers, table lamps, brass harps and lanterns, &c.

An invoice of nicely gilted Bohemian glass ware such as liqueur, water and powder sets, toilet bottles, nikstands, &c.

A few silver double-cased fine lever watches.

Few lots of furniture belonging to a gentleman consisting of blackwood carved chiffoniers and pier tables, book-case slaves, pressus, blackwood dining tables, conversation couches, chest of drawers, drawing-room chairs, washing table perambulators.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, dhoties, &c.

3 bales of coloured woollen cloths.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English built light open carriage with German shutters, lamps, by J. Barton and Son.

Few fresh Dutch cheese.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th September 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases white ground fancy Prints.
4 „ T. red Cambrics.
4 „ white ground muslin dorias.

An invoice of John Gosnell and Co.'s superior perfumery, consisting of assorted perfumes, aromatic, eau de cologne, lavender and florida water, toilet and violet vinegar, smelling salt, marking ink, golden oil, assorted pomade, cosmatics, brilliantine, hair dye, cream of mulberry leaves, milk of rose, cold cream, cherry tooth paste, shaving cream, violet powder, assorted soap, &c.

1 case Cigarettes.
3 coils wire rope.

Several articles of best plated ware, consisting of hotwater plates, egg frame, decanter stand, toast rack, tea and coffee services, &c.

The property of a Gentleman left Bombay, consists of conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, dining room, washing and dressing table, drawing room chairs, easy and bedroom chairs, dressing glass, reclining couches, chest of drawers, wardrobe screen, clothes presses, American folding chairs, teapoy's, pier table, cloth and towel horse, a handsome br. as four post bedstead, complete with bed and curtains &c., &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE READING BOOKS.

On THURSDAY next, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the Library belonging to a Gentleman, in which there are the Treasury of Knowledge, Bible Knowledge, History, Geography and Science, Scenery and Antiquities of India, Caledonia, Illustrated Birket Foster's Pictures of English Landscape, Shakespeare's Plays in 3 vols, Rebert Narrative 3 vols, Tracts for the Times, Scenery and Comic History of England, 2 vols, History of England by Macaulay, 3 vols, Political Economy, Sermons of the Seasons of the Church, 3 vols, Life and Posthumous of Leo X, Dictionary of the Classical Quotations, History of England by Curtis, Scon and Heard, 3 vols, Burn's Poetical Works, 2 vols, Dictionary of Philosophy and Literature, Europe during the middle Aves, Constitutional History of England, Works of Shakespeare, My Diary in India, 2 vols, Weber's Outline of Universal History, Doctrines on the Church of England, Shakespeare Dictionary, Charles Dickens' Rudimentary Book Keeping, The Competitionwalla, The Cabinet Cyclopedia, and many others too numerous to mention. Also, 1,000 copies Gujerati and Hindustani Plays.

SALE OF ENGINE BOILER MACHINERY AND PLANTS of a Weaving Mill at Camatecopoora in Cursetjee Sookjaee Street near the Grant Road.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 12th day of October next, sale commencing at 1 P.M. the whole of the machinery, plants, &c. of the Weaving Mill in Cursetjee Sookjaee Street near the Grant Road.

Full particulars whereof will appear in a short time and catalogues will be printed.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th September 1875.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London

Agents :—Teacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a 25 HORSE POWER BOILER, capable of being worked up to 70 lbs. pressure.

GADDUM & Co.

EXCHANGE.—A CAPTAIN in a EUROPEAN INFANTRY REGIMENT, which will proceed HOME in about 18 MONTHS, wishes to EXCHANGE into the STAFF CORPS of any Presidency. This Advertisement will appear three times, but will be in force until a notice to the contrary is issued. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of Bombay, already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 4 P.M.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 28th September 1875.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—The Undersigned have received a Consignment of the following First-Class WINES from Mr. HUBERT'S VINEYARD :—

HERMITAGE (Red) ... } Rs. 16 per dozen Quarts.
CHASSELAS (White) ... }

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr L. A. BLASCHECK, trading under the NAME of A. BLASCHECK and Co., CEASES to SIGN our FIRM.

Messrs. G. F. WEST and B. BRENNIG will continue to SIGN PER PROCURATION for the Firm.

AUSTRIAN TRADING COMPANY,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

Bombay, 27th September 1875.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 1st Floor, No. 3, Church Lane, on TUESDAY, the 19th October 1875, at 3 P.M. for the purpose of transacting the following Business :—

1st. To pass the Accounts and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1875.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointment of a Provisional Director, Mr. Vellubdass Wallji in the room of the late Mr. Soondebdass Moolji (deceased).

4th. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કુંા વીશરામ માધજીની કુંા.

i. e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
VISHRAM MHOWJEE & Co.,
Joint Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27th September.

N B—The REGISTER of TRANSFERS will be CLOSED from the 27th September to 12th October 1875, both days inclusive.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of One Thousand Tons of well Seasoned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Byculla, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 200 Tons per month, commencing from 1st January 1876.

Spec fication and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders are to be addressed for Teak Timber, and which must specify the rate per Ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 27th September 1875.

POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated Pursuant to Acts of Parliament.

PROGRESS IN BUSINESS TO 30TH JUNE 1875.

ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME.

On 30th June 1873	£20,952
„ 31st Dec. 1873	£31,106
„ 30th June 1874	£39,500
„ 31st Dec. 1874	£43,306
„ 30th June 1875	£49 633
Policies in force 30th June 1875	£1,088,641
Total Premiums received to 1875	£99,420

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.
(Manager, Bengal Coal Co.), Calcutta.
HUGH FRASER, Esq.
(Manager Agra Bank, Limited), Calcutta.
J. MACKINNON, Esq.
(Messrs. Mackill & Co.), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(Barrister-at-Law), Calcutta.

Trustee for the Bombay Life Fund :

THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,

in whose name 80 per cent. of the Gross Premiums is invested in Government Paper at compound interest, to provide exclusively for payment of assurances.

Bankers :

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Solicitors :

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & LEE-WARNER.

Medical Examiner :

SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Bombay.

Agent :

JOHN SCOTT, Esq., 4 Hornby Row, Bombay.

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the assured, never before presented to the public.

The assured has the option of paying the premiums during 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years; but should the assured die before the term of years chosen has expired, no further payments are require d, and the amount assured is paid in full.

Another distinguishing feature of the plan is, that it gives the assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government prospectuses in connection with the Society may be had on application to

J. SCOTT,
Agent.

Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO IRON FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a number of Cast Iron PILLARS now lying at the Victoria Bunder, Colaba. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th June 1875.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London W, en sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Endors, at 1s. 3d., 2s. 9d. 4s 6d. and

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach tonic.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 6, Water Lane, London.

WANTED.

WANTED, employment in BOMBAY or MOFUSSIL by a EUROPEAN, age 26; speaks French and German, and is thoroughly acquainted with Accounts and Book-keeping. Has been eight years in India.

A Bonus of 250 Rupees will be paid to any one procuring the Advertiser a *bona fide* situation worth over 150 per mensem, or in proportion for a smaller or larger salary.

Address "A. X. Z." Office of this Paper, where also the address of Advertiser can be ascertained.

WANTED, by a YOUNG ENGLISHMAN who has just arrived in Bombay, a situation as EDITOR, SUB-EDITOR, REPORTER, or MANAGER of any of the local or Mofussil Newspapers. Unexceptional references. For further particulars apply to "STEE," care of the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

22nd September 1875.

NOTICES.

ANGLO-INDIAN PARCELS EXPRESS.—THE AGENCY for the above has been TRANSFERRED to the UNDERSIGNED who will FORWARD PACKAGES to ANY HOME ADDRESS by P. & O. or other Steamers as required.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

A CARD.—A LADY who attended LECTURES at the Ladies' Medical College, Fitz-Roy Square, London, and holds a DIPLOMA from Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-Hospital for Midwifery, has served as a Volunteer Nurse at the London Hospital, and has also had private practice, is open to engagements as ACCOUCHEUSE and SICK NURSE. She would be glad to engage at any hospital where her services would be required. She has good references and credentials and has a knowledge of the vernacular.

Apply to Mrs. L. BROWNE, Bombay, at the Royal Hotel, Fort.

CHORAL FESTIVAL.—THE THIRD ANNUAL FESTIVAL will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, the FEAST of ST. MICHAEL and ALL ANGELS, in St. Thomas' Cathedral. Service will commence at 6 P.M. The BALANCE of the OFFERTORY, after defraying EXPENSES estimated at Rupees 250, will be devoted to the CATHEDRAL CHOIR SCHOOL.

Copies of the FESTIVAL MUSIC can be purchased at the S. P. C. K. Depository, Church Gate Street. Price 4 Annas each

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CARTING OF GOODS AT AMRAOTI DISCONTINUED.

NOTICE is hereby given that after the end of the present month, this Company will CEASE to COLLECT and DELIVER GOODS at AMRAOTI.

The EXTRA CHARGE for CARTING (being the difference between the present rate for the conveyance of Goods when collected or delivered, and that when not collected or delivered) will be no longer made; the "NOT CARTED" rate being, in all cases, charged.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st September 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 17th day of March 1866, MEMON HAJEE AHMED ISANI traded at Bombay in the name of his Son MEMON JOOSUF HAJEE AHMED in PARTNERSHIP with SHA NANABHOY MANOCKCHUND whose Brother SHA SURROOPCHUND MANOCKCHUND managed the business of the Firm under a general POWER of ATTORNEY. The said Power of Attorney has been CANCELLED from the 14th day of September 1875 and the accounts of the Partnership concern were made up and adjusted on 16th Wadya, 15th of Samvat 931 from which date the said Sha Nanabhoy Manockchund has CEASED to be a PARTNER in the Firm. The said Hajee Ahmed Isani has also THIS DAY LEFT the said Firm, as he intends to proceed to Mecca on a Pilgrimage. The business of the said Firm will be carried on from THIS DATE by the said Memon Joosuf Hajee Ahmed in his own name on his own account and at his own risks

Dated at Bombay, this 17th day of September 1875.

CRAWFORD & BOEVEY,
Attorneys for Memon Hajee Ahmed Isani.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT NO. 259 OF 1872.

RUCKMABAI, Widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of MACOONDSHAMJEE, deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing on the Girgaum Road, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

SADANUNDMACOONDJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at New Line Street, outside the Fort .....Defendant

PURSUANT to an ORDER of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above suit, and bearing date the Thirtieth day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four.

Notice is hereby given that ALL PERSONS CLAIMING DEBTS or LIABILITIES AFFECTING the ESTATE of MACOONDSHAMJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the Testator in the pleadings in this suit mentioned who died in Bombay on or about the Twenty-third day of May One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 4th day of September 1875.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED—SHAREHOLDERS are informed that the following ARTICLES are now IN STOCK at the Stores, and can be supplied immediately on receipt of remittance and indent :—

SHERRY—Saccone's white seal	qts. Rs. 21	per doz
„ brown seal	„ 26	„
BORDEAUX—Very Choice Chateau Farayne, white and red wine	„ 15	„
CLARET—Chateau Margaux	„ 42	„
„ Pontet Canet	„ 36	„
CHAMPAGNE—Hamilton and Grieve's	„ 50	„
„	pts. 17	„

APOLLINARIS WATER, a natural effervescent Mineral Water, of great purity, very agreeable flavour, and possessing valuable diuretic qualities, in Stone Jars ..... 6 „

BISCUITS—Huntley and Palmer's celebrated, in great variety, 1 lb. and 2 lbs. tins.

FRUITS in Syrup and Noyeau, assorted, in tins and bottles.

HUNTING and TABLE KNIVES, SCISSORS in cases of 3 and 6, richly gilt.

PERFUMERY, &c.—Rimmel's and Atkinson's Assorted Bouquets and Extracts, Aromatic Vinegar, Eau de Cologne, Eau Athenienne, Glycerine and Triple-distilled Rose Water, Glycerine Hair Lotion, Hair Washes, Milk of Cucumber, Milk of White Rose, Oriental Aspersor, Quinine Hair Wash, Quinine Hair Lotion, Perfumed Sachets, Smelling Salts.

The following Stores arrive by each in-coming Mail—Bacon, Cheese, Hams and Butter (Danish), Swiss Milk.

BRANDIES in stock—Exshaw No. 1, and Hennessey * * * and Jules Robin * * *

NOTICE.—PIANO FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has for sale a SOLID MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANOFORTE by COLLARD and COLLARD, registered Keyboard and in first class order. A trial will only testify to the quality of the instrument. Price Rs. 400.

P. A. LOPES,
Pianist and Tuner.

Mr L. has also the pleasure to inform the public that he will accept engagements for Evening Entertainments and Parties to play on the Piano, on a charge of Rs. 15.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road, opposite Bolton & Co.,

LAFOND BROTHERS,
GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of upstanding Iron Grey Walers, 15-3 hands, Mare and Gelding, rising 5 and 4 years respectively, thoroughly broken to harness, very showy and fast.

"Silver Tail" and "White Foot," a pair of well matched Bay Australians, 15-2 hands, 5 years, broken to harness, grand movers.

A pair of Chestnut Australian Geldings, 15-2½ hands, 5 years, broken to harness, stylish steppers.

A pair of Bay Australian Geldings, 14-3 hands, 5 years, thoroughly broken into saddle and harness; one of them broke to side saddle.

"Buffalo" and "Red-deer," a remarkably handsome and perfectly well matched pair of Chesnut Australians, 15 hands, rising 5 years, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, good tempered and grand steppers, both are excellent ladies' horses.

An Iron Grey Austr lian Gelding, 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and carries a lady, will make a grand charger.

The above Horses have recently been imported Ex-ship Cingalese.

POONA RACES.

CHRONOGRAPHS FOR TIMING HORSES

I. Chronograph for Rs. 150.
This Chronograph marks with ink, can be made to stop, start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start

II. Chronograph for Rs. 110.
This Chronograph is made on exactly the same principle as the above, with the exception of its not having the mechanism for returning the hand to the starting point.

III. Chronograph for Rs. 60.
This is about the best cheap article of its kind that can be had.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 27TH SEPT. 1875.

TO-DAY has been another Parsee holiday, and this has added to the quietness which otherwise continues to prevail in every branch of business.

Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday gives no information respecting the state of the Liverpool Cotton Market beyond what we noticed in this morning's issue; and this morning's report merely calls the market dull, probable sales 10,000, actual imports 10,000 bales.

The visible supply of Cotton for all European, on the 24th instant, compares with the past two years as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Visible supply of all descriptions ...	1,680,000	1,836,940	1,727,990
Do. „ Surats...	790,000	859,000	960,160

From New York Reuter's message of Saturday's date quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot at 3¼ cents per lb., a recovery of ⅛, Gold and Exchange being unaltered. The day's receipts at the ports were 10,000 bales. We now learn that the total American Crop for the season just past is made up at 3,832,000 bales. This does not of course throw much additional light on the probable out turn of the coming season, but in forming an opinion it is worth while comparing the result with the enormous receipts in the early part of last season, the largest ever known. So far we are only just keeping ahead of last year, and even allowing for the very favourable reports, it would therefore be assuming a very exceptional state of things to count on a crop of more than 4½ millions, which, to all appearance, has already been pretty well discounted in the present level of prices in Liverpool.

Coffee was unchanged in London on Saturday evening, but Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was quoted 10s. per ton higher and Ferozepore Rapeseed 1s. 9d. per quarter lower.

Rupee Paper was unaltered from the quotations of Thursday last. Indian Bank Shares are somewhat irregular. Oriental and Chartered have declined 10s. per share respectively, while Chartered Mercantile have advanced 10s. and Hongkong and Shanghai £1 per share.

The Weekly Return of the Bank of France shows the Total Coin £65,000,000, as compared with £64,875,000, and the Notes in Circulation £93,500,000 against £94,375,000, on the previous week.

Consols this morning are quoted at 94¼. French Rentes at 104½.

Bar Silver in London on Saturday evening was quoted by Reuter at 56½d. per oz. which, if correct, was a decline of 3/16d. from the previous day. STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened somewhat irregularly in consequence, but later on when it was found that no private telegrams said anything respecting the decline, the market returned to its former level, at which, however, very little business has been done. We now quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9d.-25-32	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10d.-5-32	„
Credits 3 „	1s. 10d.-1-16	„
Documents 3 „	1s. 10d 3-16	„

On Calcutta we do not hear of anything having been done in Bank Paper, but the Accountant-General is reported to have sold a considerable amount on demand at 99⅛, but whether he has yet finished his *small* amount is not known. For 60 days' sight 99⅛ is still the nominal quotation.

In GOVERNMENT PAPER there is nothing doing. Values are:—Fours Rs. 101 15/16; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 102½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 108½.

The SHARE MARKET has been closed to-day.

In COTTON we have not heard of any transactions for Export, and prices are nominally the same.

FREIGHTS are dull and unaltered at £2 for steamers and £2-2 6 to £2-3 0 for sailing ship.

PIECE GOODS show no movement of any kind.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Div.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	94
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
30,000	100	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New..	270
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,170
80,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	250
40,000	981½	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	111
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,00	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,150
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	95
1,750	3,000	2,000	20 p. a.	Masagon Land	700
6,000	1,000	all	15 do.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES

...	£20	21 8/8	0 5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	231
...	£20	10 3/16	do.	Do. New 20 Shares...	12⅜
...	£20	6 5/8	do.	Ditto	7⅜
...	£20	21 1/2	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	19 9/16	do.	Do. New Shares	220

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,325
200	2,000	1,100	50 p.a	Albert Co., Kurra-hee..	7.0
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
1,000	20000	...	...	Bhoiwagur Mills Co.....	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	200 p	Apollo Press Co.	3,700
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	975
150	500	all	62 p.c.	Bengal Company (New)..	510
1,000	350	all	20 p.c.	Indian Press Co.	3 0
400	250	all	6¼ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
1,000	1,000	172	...	Carwar Co.....	825 xd
200	250	2	...	Coconada Press Co	75
1,500	1,500	all	175 p.c	Colaba Press Co	1,400
200	500	all	Nil.	Dharwar P. & G. Co.....	200
2,000	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,115
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.....	2,160
200	2,000	1,500	50 p.c	Framjee Cowasjee Press Company	3 0
300	500	all	100 p.c	French Press Co.....	315
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c	Imperial Press Co.....	375
3,125	400	350	45 p.c	Mofussil Press & Gining Co.....	375
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,300
120	1,500	950	pa	Prince of W. Press	760
200	500	all	100 p.c	Rassoom's Press Co.....	330
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.....	375 xd.
200	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	950
150	250	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 ml
600	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	850 xd.

*For share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,250
800	2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,650xd
1,000	1,000	all	...	Bhoiwagur M. & W. Co.	1,450
200	1,000	all	70	Bombay United	97½xd
2,000	150	150	10	Broach Mills	165
300	1,000	750	....	Colaba Spinning	875
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.a	Dhurmasey Spinning ..	1,615
1,500	1,250	all	100 p.a	Fleming S. W. Co.....	920
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.a	Great Eastern	1,040
700	1,000	all	60 p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	940
750	1,000	all	100 p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,055
...	...	800	...	Khatau Makanji Spinning	800
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	875
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manekji Petit'c.....	1,0?xd
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.a	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,120
6,000	625	all	40 p.a	Oriental	625
1,000	1,250	500	...	Prince of W. Jeejeebhoy	625
110	1,000	200	p.a	Soondercias Spinning ..	930
500	1,000	250	125 p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

For share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.		
...	98	119	...	Bank of China 1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,650xd
1,000	50	all	4½ pct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	100
500	500	200	30 pa.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p. t.	Malabar Company, Ld ..	86
2,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	33
1,200	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.....	375
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	32

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 25th September compared with the statement issued on 17th September:—

LIABILITIES.	17th Sept. Rs.	25th Sept. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital:—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „ 50,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	52,97,400	47,23,846
Do. do. do. at Branches.	11,79,919	12,41,605
Other Deposits	1,32,48,427	1,59,46,416
Post Bills	39,029	39,029
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,52,931	3,94,581
	3,18,93,271	3,41,10,737

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	48,51,826	47,?,523
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	14,34,317	14,72,009
Loans on Security of do. do.	26,11,434	30,65,368
Current Accounts, overdrawn	298	382
Bills Discounted	97,95,501	1,04,40,373
Stamps	4,485	4,483
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,09,920		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,85,000	3,74,920	3,74,920
Bullion	3,24,8?	3,24,806
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	6,62,54	7,68,961
Cash and Currency Notes	1,15,38,634	1,20,37,293
	3,18,93,271	3,41,10,737

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE VICTOR, 696 tons, Captain E. Pond, will sail today for Muscat, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. Co's s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain G. Avern, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and ninety six deck passengers.

THE BARQUE EMILE DE GIRARDINO, 451 tons, Captain E. Guillan', arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Mauritius (September 2nd), with a cargo of 8,717 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ava, 1,708 tons, Captain T. Patterson, arrived in harbour, yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (September 1st), with a general cargo and the following passengers. Mr. Thorn, one second class, and one hundred and seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CANARA, 1,229 tons, Captain Irvine, arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from London (July 12th), calling at Lisbon, Algiers, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Jeddah, Hoodoods, via Kurrachee with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Emile de Gerardino	Guillard	Mauritius, Sept 2
27	Canara (s)	Irvine	London, July 12
27	Ava (s)	Patterson	Calcutta, Sept 1

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Fatho Salem	Machon	Calcutta via Allepey
	Kurrachee (s)	Avern	K Coast & Kurrachee

The barque Victor, Pond, to Muscat, obtained her port clearance yesterday

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.
23 Lord Strathnairn ..... Sinclair,.... Liverpool, 5th June.

S p DEPARTURES.

23 Abyssinia.....
Bucelauch .....
Cumbay .....
Iron Crown .....
Sir Henry LAWRENCE ...

DAILY IMPORTS—SEPTEMBER 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinceria s, 4 cases hall thread, Tyabally Amedjee; 100 boxes tin plates, Tezpal Gapejee.
Bellona s, 7 casks hardware, Alladin Barmal.
Meridonian s, 530 bundles sheet iron, Abdoolally Hoosen.
Celia s, 100 boxes tin plates, Tezpall Bumma,

FROM LONDON.

Timor s, 2 packages glassware, Grindlay, Groom and Co; 4 cases table salt, C E Mitchell and Co.
Bellona s, 21 packages glassware, Abdoolhusson Rahimbhoy.
Trinacria s, 2 casks hardware, Bhoyemjee Ebramjee.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s, 51 cases corks, and 3 cases capsules, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 5 cases claret and 70 cases brandy, Hasson Curim; 75 cases brandy, Muncherjee and Eduljee Bezonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s, 34 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co; 54 bales cotton, Govindramjayagpail; 42 bales wool, Jaitha Wuria; 55 cwts horns, Mahamed Allana; 25 bales wool, Nursee Kesowjee and Co; 12 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber; 65 bales wool, Zilladhur Govinjee; 85 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 55 bales wool, Sanjee Veerjee; 60 cwts horns, Mohamedjee Allana; 125 bales wool, Kesowjee Toolseedass and Co; 10 bales wool, Heeranund Kheldass; 23 bales wool, Pragjee Vasta.
Hindostan s, 100 bales wool H Vussanjee and V Dewchund.

FOR LONDON.

Clara s, 19 packets rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Sumatra s, 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

Hindostan s, 2,000 cwts wheat, Alsen, Riebe and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hindastan s, 663 bags pepper, and 168 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hindostan s, 400 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindostan s, 200 bales cotton, and 2 bales wool, P and O Co. 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Hindostan s, 99 bags pepper, P and O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s, 14 bales twist, Maomed Ebram Momed Suriff.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Lewes, Major, Bombay R A, on leave from Kirkee.

SEPTEMBER 25.

Clarke, Lieut-Col, Bombay R A, on duty, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Rendle, Lieut, Bengal 63th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 27.

Pole, Captain, Bengal 13th Hussars, on leave, from—
Sartorius, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Wighton, Captain, Bombay R A, on duty, to Mhow.

SEPTEMBER 25.

Clarke, Lieut-Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

SEPTEMBER 27.

Lucas, Colonel, Bombay Ast Comt Genl, on duty, to Poona.
Sartorius, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Ahmedabad

HIGH COURT—28TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight)

LONG CAUSES.

362-75—Cargie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit v Runchordass Ghella and others—Jefferson and Payne and Hearn Cleveland and Lee Warner.
16-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Cassee Moodeen—Shamrao Pandoorung, Shapoorjee and Thacursass.
120-75—Mr Becknell—Bapoojee Raghowjee and another v Chimabai widow—In person.
152-75—Chalk and Turner—Dossibai widow v Jewanjee Gangjee and others—Prescot and Winter.
574-74—Fletcher and Smith—Davidas Mooljee and Mooljee Hurdass v Cooverjee Scrabjee Nazir—A Framjee.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
To be mentioned,

813-75—Crawford and Beevey—Doongersey Mooljee v Junnah and others—Rapoojee and Thacursass.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

505-74—Mr Balkrishna—Rajoo Balloo v Pandoorung Keroba—In Person.
369-75—Remington, Hore and Langley—Abdool Satar Hajee Mahomed v Hajee Vydia Hajee Ebraham and others—Lynch and Tobia, Mooljee and Bomonjee and B W Shaw.
360-74—Macfarlane and S—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff v Moolane Nursedeen—Pestonjee K.
235-75—M H Khan—Hubbhoy Cassumbhoy v Fazullah Cassumbhoy and another—J C, Cama and Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES

215-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dhurumsey Canjee v Dharsey Godhowjee.
542-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Doongersey Gopejee v Heerjebhoy Ardaseer.
406-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hormusjee Nusserwanjee v Pestonjee Nusserwanjee B.
444-75—In person—Amba Donra v Abdool Hakeim bin, &c.
464-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Austro Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Nav Co v Hormusjee Nusserwanjee B.
465-75—Mr Pollock—Moolbai widow v Ramjee Rbutao.
481-75—P Kavasjee—Dinbeebhoy Merwanjee J and another v Bhurtunsey Doonjeebhoy.
486-75—Mr Balkrishna—Bhagwan Krishna and Co v Devidass Purshotumdass and another.
To be mentioned.
315-74—J C Cama—Moses Essubjee Sanker v Nathoo Shamjee—Fletcher and Smith.

For Judgment

656-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Dyal Jewraz v Jewraz Ruttonsey and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard

LONG CAUSES.

231-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit v Currimbhoy Heerjee and another—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.
111-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Khoja Khackee Dossa v Hustomjee Dossabhoy Sedna—Jefferson and Payne.
546-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Fatima Sultan Begum widow v Beebee Begum Jan widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
98-74—Shapoorjee and Thackurdass—Gokuldas and another v Luckmidass Khimjee and others—Jefferson and Payne.
145-75—Mooljee and Bomanjee—Gopalghir Jairamgeer v Suntospee and others—M M Munshi.
151-75—M M Munshi—Muddongir Jairamgir and others v Gopalgir Jairamgi —Mooljee and Bomonjee.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE PINHEY.)

FIRST CAUSES

213-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Vussu Jetha—Jefferson and Payne.
422-75—In person—Motee Bhugra v Pestonjee Dinshaw.
430-75—J C Cama—Jokimvar Kunarayen v Chitermull Sarda and another—K Morojee.
472-85—M M Munshi—M M Munshi v Sakuldhund Gomeclund.
488-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Michael Angello DeGa.
495-75—J C Cama—Govindas Luchmondass v Sookdursondass Suntookram—Mr Balkrishna.
496-7. Chalk and Turner—Auguste Handet v Alexander Suzar.

LONG CAUSES

643-74—Khunderow—Jeenabai widow v Khoja Rahimtoolla Kadurbhoy—Jeffer on and Payne.
394-74—L. Fletcher—Vussunjee Nathoo v Shamjee Gopal
336-75—Fletcher and Smith—Richard Todd v The New Great E S and Weaving Co—Jeffreson and Payne.
192-74—Fletcher and Smith—Robert C Antrobus v Alarakia Sewjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Oct. 4 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M
Kurrachee	„ 1 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee,	„ 1 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M
Australian	Oct. 16 ...	3 P.M.	No after. packet.
China	„ 5 ...	4 P.M.	4 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion ...	„ 23 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 25 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Oct. 5	Tuesday	Nov. 2
„	19		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday.....Oct 16

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.	Supplemental Mails.
Sunday .....Sept. 24	Monday .....Oct. 4

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Bills of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.].

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

EZEKIEL—MOSES—September 26th, at the Byculla Synagogue, by the Rev. M. Gindill Marcus, D. Ezekiel, of Hongkong, to Anna, second daughter of Mr. M. S. Moses. No cards.

DEATH.

FINLAYSON—September 26th, at Malabar Hill, David Stuart, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Finlayson, aged 5½ months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COOK—September 21st, at Masulipatam, the wife of Surgeon H. D. Cook, M. D., Zillah Surgeon, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1875.

IT does not say much for the earnestness of Christian worship up-country that a good voice is rarely heard in a Mofussil Church. Ladies there are whom perhaps the previous Saturday evening we have heard singing like nightingales with tenors and bassos over the parsonage piano, but in Church these Warblers are all dumb, and listen with what pleasure they may to a choir of shrieking Eurasians, notably out of time, tune, and harmony. Why it is that people not ashamed to sing at evening parties should refuse to sing in Church is an anomaly for which it is difficult to account. However, Mofussil choirs, as they are, require all the assistance amateur singers can give them, and it is really a pity that ladies and gentlemen, not overburdened with their duties, should do next to nothing to render Mofussil Church music more effective than it is. At the present moment, it is true that any man professing Protestantism in India can have a varied choice of services. There are Ritualist Chaplains of all tones, from the *Padre* who brazens a shaven crown to he who is just beginning a flirtation with Rome. There is the Low Church Chaplain that cannot bear the sight of a Cross, however small, on his Church furniture, together with Scotch preachers and Methodist preachers, all ready to accommodate an infinity of religious taste; but in this one thing they all more or less agree, however different in other respects—and that is, in a monopoly of all the bad music that is going in town or station. Perhaps the Ritualists, with their seasual ideas of worship, have better choirs, on the whole, than the other sects of Christians, but even their best Mofussil choirs are far from equal to the performance of Cathedral Services, so that to our mind there is something exceedingly absurd in a Mofussil imitation of the Abbey Service, or of "Paddy's Opera" in Dublin, with a cracked harmonium and a choir of East Indians. We do not know if the circumstance has been noted by others; but it certainly appears to us that there is something peculiarly harsh and unpleasant in the voice of the Eurasians as a rule. They are not a musical race, the East Indians—yet in nine Mofussil Churches out of ten, they are the principal choristers; because, it is supposed, better musicians are too proud or too careless to turn their musical gifts to the praise of their Creator. There are Churches, we know of that are constantly well nigh empty on Sundays in consequence of the dreadful singing of the choirs, and really when we come to think of the positive pain flat or harsh notes inflict on a musical ear, it is not to be wondered if people refuse to do penance on the Sabbath by going to listen to intoning and Anthems most execrable in their execution.

In some stations the evil has positively reached a point where the interference of the Bishop or the public is desirable. We should think it was the former's duty to see that Church music in his Diocese was of a respectable order at least, only that Bishops are disregarded in these times by their clergy, as indeed is also the Government whenever it attempts to interfere with the opinions of Chaplains on the proper conduct of Divine Service in their Churches. The public, however, has an imperative claim to be heard in the matter, and already the public is placing Chaplains in a quandary by staying away from places of Divine worship wherein the music or the service is not to its taste.

There is, no doubt, some trouble in getting an efficient choir together in India. We recollect having once heard an unexceptional choir out here. It was in a small station wherein the ladies and gentlemen of the place took the Church music into their own hands, and as there happened to be a *prima donna* of Anglo-Indian renown, as well as other fine singers among them, the music was all that could be desired. This amateur choir was really equal to the performance of a Cathedral service, and it was quite a pleasure to listen to its music; but what is to be said of Handel's Anthems to the accompaniment of a jingling old harmonium, and recited by East Indians utterly devoid of a musical education, or, in fact, any thing to justify their audacity in attempting such pieces? The most that choirs (?) of this stamp can attempt with any propriety is a hymn or two, and it would be preferable even to dispense with this than to harass and vex worshippers with false notes and an exasperating intonation that distracts the attention from the business in hand. Nevertheless, the ordinary ill-trained East Indian Choir considers itself equal to anything, whence the dreadful superabundance just now of full Choral Services in our Churches. There are certain improvements—difficulties admitted—that might be made in Church music as it is with us. In the first place it is hard to say why the harmonium is not changed for the pianoforte. There is no reason that we know of why a peculiarly doleful and wheezy instrument—which few persons can play even indifferently well—should be the recognized substitute for the organ in Mofussil India. The piano would suit players and singers much better, and, if assisted with violin, and violoncello, would really remind us of the king of instruments, which the harmonium does not. And there seems to be a fatality over Church harmoniums that they never can be in perfect tune, or in time, or anything pleasant. Better have in the barrel organ and the monkey at once if we want to go in for the ridiculous in music, though we certainly approach that standard very closely as it is. Next, as to choirs, it ought to be considered an axiom that unless Church music is good it should be dispensed with as far as possible. Where the material for a choir is indifferent, abolish the choir altogether, and permit the congregation to do the music for themselves. It is not unpleasant, or by any means unmusical, to hear a congregation sing a hymn to easy tunes, such as the Old Hundredth, or Luther's Hymn, but it is quite intolerable to have to listen to an unskilled Eurasian choir's rendering of Handel or Purcell—in fact, it is often the case that the only claim these people have to harass and annoy congregations is the surplice they wear as choristers. But in most Indian stations, if the inhabitants so pleased, they could have good music enough. Not only are there good voices generally among the residents, male and female, but it is often the case that there are some who play violin, violoncello, and flute—all instruments very favourable to the expression of sacred music. What a blessed relief it would be to the Church goer to find instruments of this kind substituted for the harmonium, and good singing for the lugubrious strains of the poor Whites? We think we might promise any Chaplain a full Church who had the sense and the tact together to provide good music in place of the existent wretched standard ecclesiastic.

We fear the truth of it is, in a measure, that Chaplains do not sufficiently exert themselves to provide what congregations think more important than sermons. It may be laziness, or it may be want of musical taste, that is at the bottom of the deficiency. Sometimes it is the Chaplain's wife. When this lady takes it into her head, as she often does, to organise a choir out of the waifs and strays of East Indian humanity who are relieved from the poor box, the result is, as we see, ineffectual, and we think the Chaplain and not the Chaplain's wife is the proper person to maintain harmony in a choir. There are little jealousies among the most angelic of musical ladies that are apt to kindle into parochial flames if not discreetly dealt with, and if the clergyman is not the man to mollify these passions we wonder who is—that's all. If Chaplains, however, are so busy in these days, the one in experimenting how near he can go to Rome without actually going there, and the other in crying wolf upon his fellow ecclesiastic, then dodging round the walls of the Vatican, it follows that there can be no spare time for such trifles as good music and effective choirs. Nevertheless, there is much use in these things—more perhaps than is commonly thought of. The most hardened sinner, if he has anything of an ear, will be impressed with good music, just as he will be annoyed and driven away from Church by music that is bad; and so when we reflect upon the indifference of the clergy generally to such an important adjunct to devotion as this, we cannot but think that a number of the body has either no ears, or very long ones. We may return to this subject again. At present we can only throw out a hint of the advisability of organising well trained amateurs if possible in stations, and where this cannot be done, of dispensing with Choral Services in Churches altogether for the present.

THE POONA HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW, AND HORSE-BREEDING GENERALLY.

THE annual Horse Show at this station was opened on Wednesday. Business commenced at 6 A.M., at which time the public was excluded, and only the judges were admitted for the purpose of awarding the prizes. They were divided into two committees, one of which judged classes 1 to 14, and the other the remainder. In the afternoon the show was formally opened to the public by H. E. the Governor. The attendance on this occasion was not particularly good, owing, no doubt, to the festivities at Government House the same evening. Friday afternoon appeared to be the most popular time with the public. The prize animals were then paraded and the jumping went on. Their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief were both present, as also a large number of ladies and gentlemen. On the following morning the prizes were distributed, after which owners were allowed to retrace their steps to their respective "gaoms," pondering over their "nasib," and wandering, no doubt, how the "Sirkar" could be so silly as to spend such large sums of money annually, and yet to remain contented with such feeble results. The arrangements for the Show were excellent; indeed, nothing could have exceeded the trouble that must have been taken by the Secretaries in securing for the public and owners the least possible amount of trouble. The site selected was the old Artillery Lines at Wanowrie, and a better place could not be had even if specially built for the purpose. The quadrangle is spacious and capable of holding far more animals than were exhibited. It was enclosed by chuppers, which formed a series of stalls all round the four sides of the enclosure, and this accommodation was supplemented by other sheds built in the interior for the use of the public, the judges, and for such horses and other cattle as could not be accommodated in the four rows enclosing the sides of the quadrangle. Each class was clearly distinguishable by a large flag raised above the roof of the stalls on which was painted the number of the class. On the posts of the stalls themselves were nailed conspicuously on card-boards the number of the animal, the name of the exhibitor, and the price; and as printed catalogues were distributed, the public had no difficulty in finding any particular animal and ascertaining all about him. The sanitary arrangements were also good, the stalls were clean, and generally speaking, there was an absence of that filth and stench which are usually the concomitants of a large assembly of natives with their horses. Having said this much of the arrangements, we pass on to the Show itself, and we wish we could speak as favourably of the number and quality of the horses exhibited as of the arrangements made for their reception. We could not, however, do so without blinding ourselves to the most patent facts, for it would indeed be a stretch of imagination to assert that the Show, so far as the horses were concerned, was a success, or in any way came up to the standard which might be expected, considering the large sums of money which are annually spent by Government. We have no doubt our opinions may be challenged by some who prefer taking an optimist view of matters, and we have heard it said that considering the time this annual Show has been established, the results are quite as satisfactory as can be expected. Matters of this sort can, however, be submitted to certain crucial tests, and it is better to apply those tests, discouraging though the results may be, than to go on year after year spending so many thousands of rupees, and trying to delude ourselves that we are gradually solving the Remount Question. The improvement of the indigenous breed of the country is not a matter to be trifled with in this way. It is a subject of vast and Imperial importance. It should be dealt with in a comprehensive and statesman-like manner, and with sufficient energy and vigour to produce something like tangible results. Let us, however, turn to the facts elicited by this year's Show, and see how they bear upon the subject; and in noticing them, it will be as well to confine our attention to the stud-bred classes as being those which it is the special object of the Government to improve, and on whose account large grants are annually given. We find on a reference to the catalogue that, in the most important class of all, Class XIV. C. B. mares, 14-1 and upwards, by a Government stallion; not under 4 years old in foal, or 5 years old with foal at foot by a Government stallion; there were only 7 entries, though the three prizes offered by Government were Rs. 300, 250 and 200 respectively. When we take into consideration the 10 districts under the Poona Collectorate, the Sirsoor, Shikrapoor and Talcondah districts, the Seroor, Alligaon, and Nuggur districts alone, (all within easy range of Poona) 665 mares were covered by the Government stallion last year, this can hardly be said to be a satisfactory result; for even allowing that in previous years the number of mares covered was not so great as it was last year, we shall still probably be well within the mark when we say that nearly 500 mares have been covered annually in these districts for the last seven or eight years. It might naturally be supposed, under these circumstances that Class XIV. would have shown an unusually large number of entries. Classes XX. and XXI. for yearling colts and fillies produced 12 and 10 entries respectively—that is, nine colts and one filly out of every 50 mares covered in the three districts to which we have alluded. Classes XXII. and XXIII. and XXIV. for two, three, and four-years old fillies produced 8, 2, and 3 entries respectively, which, on our supposition that 500 mares were covered in the Alligaon, Nuggur, and Seroor districts in the years 1873-74, 1872-73, and 1871-72, being right, would give 1 filly to every 60, 250, and 160 mares respectively. These figures cannot, surely, be looked upon as subjects of congratulation. Not only do we find the produce of the Government stallions whether brood mares or young stock ridiculously small and out of all proportion to the number of mares that have been covered during the last few years; but absolutely after numbers of Government stallions have been serving in the districts surrounding Poona for the last ten or twelve years, the number of brood mares exhibited, which were purely country-b

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESIDENCY BANKS.

ALLAHABAD, 27TH SEPT.

Arrangements having been completed for the retirement of Government as shareholders of Presidency Banks, the Directors have been informed that Government shares will be sold gradually in the market.

The terms upon which the Government is prepared to conclude new agreements with the Presidency Banks have been communicated to the Directors, together with a draft Bill, for constituting the several Banks afresh.

When the Directors have discussed the Bill their criticisms will be considered by Government and a Bill will be introduced into the Legislative Council.

THE BANK OF BENGAL'S AGENCY AT BOMBAY.

The Secretary of State has finally decided the long pending controversy between the Banks of Bengal and Bombay regarding the Agency of the former Bank at Bombay. Lord Salisbury considers that Government cannot require the Bank of Bengal to employ the Bombay Bank as its agent, and has declined to insist upon the removal of the Agency from Bombay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FAILURE OF THE FOREIGN CONSULS' MISSION IN HERZEGOVINA.

BELGRADE, 26TH SEPT.

The British, French, and Russian Consuls have arrived at Trebinje, their conciliatory mission to the insurgents having completely failed. The Consuls were unable to see the leaders of the insurrection.

Servia continues mobilising her troops. Two officers have been shot by the Turks on the frontier. Great excitement prevailes in Servia.

LONDON, 25TH SEPT., APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull. The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4¾d.
Exchange on India	1s. 9 11/16 to 2d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	92
4½ do. do.	93
5% do. do.	98¾
Oriental Bank shares	£45-10s.
Chartered do.	£16-10s.
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£20-10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£17
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£65,000,000
„ Notes in circulation	£93,500,000
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104½
Bar Silver	56½
Arrivals—Vixen and Centurion.	

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 27th September, 5 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind N. W. Ther. 83.

CARWAR, 27th September, 7 P.M.—Weather overcast. Wind W. Ther. 82. Bar. 29·84.

MANGALORE, 27th September, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast. Wind N. W. Ther. max. 83, min. 75. W. B. 79. Bar. 29·83.

TUTICORIN, 27th September, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind S. E. mild. Ther. 88. Bar. 29·83.

VINGORLA, 27th September, 5 P. M.—Weather clear. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 87.

THE FLOODS AT AHMEDABAD.

We learn that the Mhye River Bridge is in good order, and that traffic over it by rail was resumed yesterday.

The *Englishman* learns from Simla that Lord Napier accompanies Lady Napier to Bombay on her Ladyship proceeding to England at the end of next month.

Maharaja Holkar has appointed a native Christian lady, a Mrs. Ramaswami, the wife of a reverend gentleman at Indore, on a salary of Rs. 100, as tutoress to the zenanas of the Srimant Bala Sahib, the young Prince.

Colonel Crofton, R. E., of the Irrigation Department, has, we are informed by a Calcutta paper, been appointed to assist in the proposed arrangements for the improvement of the Simla water supply. The Government of India, it is said, will make liberal advances to the Municipality to carry out the measures required for improving the sanitarium generally.

We learn from the Lucknow paper that during the heavy rain of Tuesday night, September 21, a soldier of the 40th Regiment, returning to barracks from the canteen through the pitchy darkness, stumbled into one of the deep nullahs in cantonments and was carried away by the rushing torrent. His body was found the next morning, it having been intercepted by a stake used for tethering cattle.

On an enquiry made by the Public Works Department at Calcutta, as to whether there are any rules relating to the grant of *batta* to office servants when travelling by steamer on duty, and provided with free passage, the Government of India, in the Financial Department, have decided that *batta* is not admissible to office servants in the case referred to.

It showed the occasional cruel irony of fate when, the other day, some gay young military sparks in Poona took down the name-board of a respectable old lady and hung it at Lord Mark Kerr's gate, at the same time hanging His Lordship's over the forsaken old lady's gateway. It is no wonder that a handsome reward is spoken of for the discovery of the perpetrators of the outrage.

On dit, according to the *Indian Public Opinion* that a movement is on foot to establish a Nunnery at Lahore. We learn that a considerable sum of money has been collected for this purpose, and that five ladies are on their way out from England to take charge of it. One as Lady Abbess, and the other sisters to act as her assistants. It is proposed to establish a school in connection with the projected Nunnery.

The *Behar Herald* says that it has been settled that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will hold a public Durbar at Bankipore in January next, and that there will also be an Elephant Show on the occasion. Syed Willayut Ali Khan, of Patna, is, we hear, to convene a meeting of the local gentry to devise measures for giving the Prince a right royal reception. It is recommended that the distinguished men of the other districts of Behar may also be invited to attend the meeting with a view to a general demonstration, which ought to be in every respect as characteristic of the Province as possible. Maharaja Sir Joy Prokash Singh, Bahadoor, K.C.S.I., of Deo, in Gya, and Maharaja Sir Joy Mongul Singh, Bahadoor, of Gidhor, in Monghyr, have been invited by the Viceroy to attend the ceremony of investiture, which will take place in Calcutta on next New Year's Day.

A correspondent mentions a rather curious circumstance which took place in Bangalore a short time ago. A gentleman, who is a Frenchman by birth, but has held a commission in the British Army, and has officiated as a Magistrate for many years past, was about to try a case, when one of the parties to the suit rose and objected that the Court had no jurisdiction. "Why?" asked the Magistrate. "Because your Worship is a Frenchman," said the native. The answer astounded the Magistrate, upon whom information that he had long ago forgotten, had apparently come with novel suddenness. "You are quite right," he said to the objector after a pause; "the Court has no jurisdiction, I dismiss the case." Next day the Magistrate took privilege leave for three months. It is difficult to say what will be done when he returns to his duties.

We read in the *Civil and Military Gazette* that orders have at last been made upon the memorial of the members of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund. To buy up their interest in the Fund. The forty junior members, who have set a praiseworthy example of unanimity to their elder medical brethren, will be rewarded by the immediate return of all past contributions, and cessation of further liability. The next sixty odd members, having *one* dissentient member who happens to be junior to the rest, have been informed that refund of their contributions can only be made on withdrawal of the opposition of the recusant junior. But the senior members—having no less than eight dissentients in their midst—have been put out of Court altogether, as indeed might have been expected.

We take from the Simla paper the result of scores made by the Simla Volunteers in a Rifle Match fired against the Nynee Tal Volunteers, seven shots at each range, on the 18th instant:—

	200 yards.	400 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
1 Capt. Caldecourt	23	22	22	67
2 Lister	26	22	19	67
3 Lieut. Tyrrell	25	18	18	61
4 „ Phelps	26	20	26	72
5 Sergt-Major McRae ...	22	19	18	59
6 Color Sergt Morehead ...	21	19	15	60
7 Sergt. Matthews	23	24	17	64
8 „ Wilsey	28	24	21	73
9 Volunteer Cleary	24	20	21	65
10 „ Davies	21	18	13	52
11 „ Harvey	21	21	19	61
12 „ Leigh	20	21	21	62
13 „ Lister	22	18	15	55

Notwithstanding the general very good firing, as evidenced above, it would appear that the Simla team were beaten by the Nynee Talites by sixteen points. The firing of the latter must have been astopishingly good.

The awards in the "Horse and Dog Show," held at Ansandale the other day, have given, what a correspondent, the Simla paper says, justly calls, "universal dissatisfaction," and adds our contemporary:—We do not object to a Royal Duke presiding on a festive occasion when its object is to promote the cause of literature; members of the Upper House survive such social calamities as Flower Shows, Dinners on behalf of the incurables or defunct speculators, but the gentlemen who formed the Committee on the occasion we refer to have fallen short of success in a manner which has caused "universal dissatisfaction." We are sorry to say that the Committee was a great mistake; if we were simply going in for a number of the "highly respectables" to associate together and lend a charm to a special gathering, we must confess that that object was secured—but as we wanted judges of horses and dogs, and not men of exquisite culture, the main object was lost. The public had no confidence in the Committee and the awards of the Committee have justified public opinion. If the Committee were to represent all classes of society or all shades of thinkers, why was the venerable and popular Archdeacon left out, and why did the same fate overtake the scientific Mr. Menist and other gentlemen, perhaps less known to fame, but certainly not less entitled to form a Committee for a Horse and Dog Show than the gentlemen whom we pitchforked into it on the last occasion.

The following extract from the last report of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce conveys a moral:—

In reviewing the course of trade during the past six months, it is impossible to avoid the conviction that the apprehensions expressed by the Council, during a period of exceptional prosperity, have been more than verified; and there is reason to fear that the losses incurred in the coal and iron trades will more than counterbalance the profits that arose from the forced and inflated state of commerce three years ago. The relations between capital and labour have been so completely disorganized that recovery to a just equilibrium can be obtained only by a long and painful process of disputes, mutual recriminations, and loss; while the portentous fact is daily becoming more apparent that, notwithstanding the losses now being incurred by the producers in some of our staple trades arising from excessive wages, short hours, and irregular work, the foreigner is successfully competing with us in many of the principal markets of the world, and rapidly destroying industrial supremacy for which this country has been so long renowned. It will, perhaps, scarcely be credited in the latter part of the 19th century that, in certain staple trades of this district, skilledmen can and do combine to exclude apprentices or otherswho might learn the same handicraft as themselves, while their employers appear to be powerless to prevent this monstrous abuse of the privilege of combination. Such things involve the future extinction of trades, and your council cannot but hope that a sense of self-preservation must shortly come to the assistance of both employer and employed, and produce a more sensible and healthy condition of their mutual relations. For some time past a large portion of the legitimate commerce of the country has been rendered unprofitable and even disastrous by the enormous operation of insolvent traders, and the revelations which have taken place recently show to what an alarming point the easy abuse of credit had reached. The sound portion of the commercial community, using its own capital or credit with due caution, was powerless to meet the reckless competition of those who had nothing to lose but under the system of others who were weak enough to lend it to them. While your council rejoies that the commercial storm which burst in June had cleared the atmosphere for a time, although at the cost of many millions, they cannot pass over this subject without expressing the profound belief that grave moral responsibility rests on those banks and institutions of credit which have employed the funds entrusted to their care in supporting a system of trade manifestly unsound."

The *Civil and Military Gazette* accounts for the "mysterious depreciation of silver" in the following ingenious manner:—We have drawn attention to the ancient silver mines of Greece which, after having been lost for ages, have very recently been refound, and bid fair to supply China, India, and Asia with coined ingots or ounces of silver as an article of merchandise. On this subject, the London *Times* states that the engineer in the employ of the original "Laurium Silver Mines Company" was directed to examine the sub-soil, on the surface of which the hillocks of "argentiferous scoriæ and dross were situated. These, the Company had, under compulsion, to sell to the Greek Government, who did not however purchase the sub-soil belonging to the company, and on which the hillocks stood. In obedience to orders, the engineer set himself to search for all the wells now filled up, which had served in ancient times for working the mines, and discovered a certain number. He examined some of them, and what was his surprise to find in the centre of the tract, in one of the mines which seemed abandoned for ages, miner's tools leaning against the walls, small heaps of minerals ranged behind each tool; the mine, in short, in the very state the Greeks—surprised doubtless, by some unexpected attack—had left it. The mine or mines were not abandoned therefore, on account of their being exhausted. Excavations were made, and immense horizontal layers of silver, lead and calamine were found, all of incalculable richness. Operations were immediately arranged. A third company with a capital of £500,000 has, it is said, been formed, and the first ships despatched by the new company have just sold their cargo at Amsterdam." In this paragraph, we have a complete explanation of the mysterious depreciation of silver, and it follows that the Indian authorities must give up the *debased rupee* and coin *Indian shillings* (in fineness of metal and weight exactly similar to the English standard shilling), and double shillings, to meet the altered state of affairs—the new coin might be struck in London, at the Royal Mint, and sent out ready for issue.

THE PENSIONER'S LAMENT.

Cast out on this wide world, a poor abject I roam;
All shoeless and tattered, no place to call "home!"
An old man and helpless, do I cumber the earth?
Ah! Why e'er did I leave the dear land of my birth!

Why? I left it that others might revel in wealth,
In sweet peace and comfort without shock to their health
Of rude war's alarms, or of foreign invasion,
To disturb quiet minds, or upset their reason.

That the home of my childhood securely might stand,
In calm, proud defiance of the rude spoiler's hand,
That the land never tarnished, unsullied might wave,
O'er that land of the free, and the home of the brave.

That flag I have follow'd over hot burning plains,
Through the Sutlej and Punjaub, those hard-won campaigns,
At the bridge of Sabraon, where Sikh pow'r we broke;
In the breach at Mooltan, amidst carnage and smoke.

Was I wounded? Well, yes; just a slight scratch or two,
Soon patched up again, but to soldier anew;
For the blood-thirsty fiend stirr'd our *gentie* serjeys,
It was then rose the cry—"for our brave soldier boys!"

Where were we?—go to Delhi, to Lucknow, enquire,
Who fought as men ne'er fought under far worse than fire?
Who died without flinching, from sword, want, or disease?—
Their last death-dirge the yells of our foes on the breeze.

When worn out by fatigue, night and day how we toiled,
Not pausing to think how our ranks were despoiled
By that dire scourge "cholera!"—how many brave men,
Died nobly for that home, they would ne'er see again.

Ah me! it were better!—p'raps for them it is so,
They can not feel how hardly we live here below,
Now, no longer "brave soldiers," our last fight is o'er,
We're the *drunken old pensioner's wanted no more.*

Yes; we've shed our blood freely, borne hardship and want,
Till our faces are wizened, our frames are but gaunt,
Discharg'd from the service, now we cannot earn pay,
The *Sirkar* we saw'd gives us "eight annas a day."

"Eight annas a day," why even coolies get more,
But then we are not able to trot along shore
In the morning hot sun; yet how else can we gain
The few coppers we want, honest lives to maintain?

We cannot do hard work, shall we beg, shall we steal,
Or will any one tell us where to pick up a meal,
We want not much else, save a place to lie down in,
Free from smells and abuses which back-slums abound in.

If we'd only a place, somewhere out in the air,
Just to live in rent free, without trouble or care,
Where we could each week-end, to wet the glass,
To enliven the days of old age as they pass.

We have no one to throw us their loose odds and ends,
Never livd long enough in one place to make friends,
No old master to give us a light job of work,
They scout us on all sides—both Jew, Christian, and Turk.

Can a powerful *Sirkar* say this is no shame?
What is left us to boast of? as men, "still the name!"
But youth, manhood's pride, health and strength have departed,
And ling'ring to die; we *oft* die broken-hearted.

Who lavish'd th' young life-blood and strength from our frame?
Never counting the cost, only "honour and fame!"
Who lured us from home, and from all we held dear,
To bear without murmur, and to die with a cheer?

It was our mighty *Raj*, none so proud or so rich,
Can she let her son's rot thus like dogs in a ditch?
When a tithe of that gold, thrown to "Be Yea's and schools,"
Would render contented us "poor grumbling old fools."

Ah no! we still hope on, e'en despite our stern fate,
Our cry has ne'er reached, the bright "head of the State,"
That good peerless lady, noble Queen of the main,
God grant this our prayer be not utter'd in vain.

May it travel afar till it reaches the throne,
Where the wants of Her soldiers are ever Her own,
Then us worn out old Vet's in contentment may rest,
"If scorned in the East, we'll get help from the West."

ONLY A "SWAD."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Mustard Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

Stealing a Purse.—Luximon Mahadoo was sentenced to two months' hard labour, by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, he having pleaded guilty of having stolen a pugree belonging to Luximon Ramjee.

Theft from the Port Trust.—Narayen Guntoo pleaded guilty yesterday morning, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to the charge of having stolen 8 iron railway chairs, belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, and was sentenced by his Worship to two months' hard labour.

Mr. Girdharlall Dayaldas' visit to the Bombay City School.—On Saturday last Mr. Girdharlall Dayaldas, B.A., L.L.B., President of the Arya Somaj of Bombay, visited the Bombay City School, at the request of its promoters, and spoke to the boys in the institution, giving them advice how to conduct themselves in this life.

A Barber's Little Game.—A man named Bhoora Sookhlal, who described himself as a barber, was brought up in charge of a police sepoy yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, and charged with having broken three street lamps on Sunday night. The prisoner pleaded guilty, but his Worship deferred sentencing him until the Police Surgeon shall have an opportunity of reporting as to his mental condition.

Assault by Eurasians.—Two Eurasians, named John Montgomery and Francis Gillen, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, with having assaulted Arjoon Fukeer Dewraj on the previous day at Wasi Bunder. The charge having been proved, his Worship fined the prisoners Rs. 2 each, and directed that Rs. 3 from the fines, if recovered, should be paid to the complainant.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—At Egutpoora, on Friday last, a Mrs. Halsted, wife of an employe on the G. I. P. Railway, was sentenced, by the Railway Magistrate of Nassick, to two months' imprisonment, for criminal breach of trust in respect of certain spoons, forks, &c., that had been placed in her keeping. The case was watched with great interest as the accused was always looked upon as a woman of respectability.

Suicide of a Parsee Woman.—An inquest was held on the body of a Parsee woman named Heerabai, aged 62, on Sunday last, who committed suicide by taking arsenic. It appears that she had been suffering for some time with disease of the kidneys, and was tired of her life. Before her death she told her husband that she had eaten some arsenic which she bought twenty years ago to poison rats. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Accidental Death.—A boy aged 8, name Tapidass Manuklall, accidentally fell from the verandah on the second storey of his father's house, into the compound on Saturday last. The unfortunate child's skull was completely fractured. An inquest was held on Sunday at Paul Row (the place where the accident occurred) when the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased had died from a fracture of the skull caused by an accidental fall from a verandah.

Theft from the P. and O. Company.—Ebram Abdool Rahman pleaded guilty yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, to having stolen 8 iron railway chairs, belonging to the above company, but pleaded not guilty to the charge of stealing a blanket and two towels belonging to the same company. Sufficient evidence not being forthcoming to convict him on the second charge, Mr. Nana Morojee, before whom the case was heard, sent the prisoner to jail for three weeks on the charge of stealing a knife.

Allarukia Peerbhoy.—The real state of the case with regard to Allarukia Peerbhoy appears to be that he was fined Rs. 500 and sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Magistrate at Tanna, for cheating Mr. S. A. Johnson. Allarukia was sent to prison and from there appealed to Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge at Tanna, who allowed him to be released on bail, and fixed the hearing of his case for the 8th October.

A Buggy Accident.—On Sunday morning, about 9 o'clock, as a gentleman belonging to the Customs' Department was being driven in a buggy down Trinity Church Street, Sonapore, taking with him in the vehicle a wooden box, pillows, bedding, &c., the harness, which was very rotten, suddenly gave way, and the buggy coming down with a sudden jerk, deposited its occupants and contents very unceremoniously in the middle of the public road, to the amusement of an inquisitive crowd.

Rescuing the Police.—Joseph Wilson, a seaman was convicted before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday morning, at the Fort Police Court, of having assaulted Mahomed Shaik Emamu on Sunday night, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, with the option of twenty days' imprisonment. The complainant said that on Sunday, at about 11½ P. M., he saw the prisoner strike a police sepoy, in Hanooman Gully, and remonstrated with him, whereupon he turned round and struck him (the complainant), knocking him down. He then kicked him and was proceeding to use further violence when Constable Ralph came up and arrested him.

Cheating a Beggar.—On Sunday evening last, a Mussulman rogue, seeing a blind beggar seated by the side of the way in Nesbit Lane, went up to him under the pretence of giving him alms. Holding out a little coin he asked the beggar to give him six pice, telling him that the piece of money he was giving him in exchange was a two anna piece. The unsuspecting mendicant pulled out his little store of money and gave the Mussulman the change, receiving the small coin from him. On showing the piece of money to the first passer-by, the beggar discovered, to his dismay and grief, that he had been cheated, and that the coin given to him was not a two anna piece but one pice! His lamentations were, of course, of no avail, for the villain who had cheated him was *non est*.

Smashing Again.—The mischief-lovers are still at their work. Those who made themselves famous by destroying the pillars of the gates, overturning big guns and exchanging signboards have not had a sufficient check as yet. We hear of them in different directions, and we shall publish some of the names that have come to our knowledge unless we obtain redress for our particular grievance. Some of the mischief-lovers at present in Poona smashed to pieces the lamp on one side of our compound gate and did other damage to our property. Who is to repair the damage done? Government, the military authorities, or the Police? If the Police cannot protect us from outrages of this kind, let them say so and we shall then know what to do. Mischief-lovers, on a large scale, smashed the sentry-box opposite Major Keay's gate, both chowkey and lunatic were removed by the zealous and indefatigable Chief Inspector of Police. How many police stations are there between Major Keays' house and the Northern Lines, Bund Lines, Bund Gardens and the Civil Lines. We trust Mr. Treen will be pleased to inform us in regard to what measures he has taken for the protection of our property in this locality, for looking after which he is so handsomely paid? We pause for a reply.—*Deccan Herald.*

Suicide of a Portuguese.—A young man aged 20 named Francis Imeida, who for some time previous to the last three months was employed as a clerk in the establishment of Messrs. Bonnevialle and Co., committed suicide on Sunday night by cutting his throat with a table-knife. From the evidence given by his mother, it appears that the deceased has, during the past three months, been suffering from insanity. About eleven days ago, she applied to Mr. Edginton, the acting Commissioner of Police, to have him sent to the Lunatic Asylum, but was told by him that if she wished him to go there she must send him at her own expense and provide for his maintenance. She being poor she was unable to do so. On Sunday night the deceased sat for some time on the verandah of his mother's house reading his prayer book, and at about 6-5 P. M., his mother observing that he had left the verandah, went to look for him. She then found that he had gone into her room, and having fastened the door inside, was lying on the bed. She endeavored to open the door, and getting no answer, had an entrance effected through the window by a man who was in the house at the time. On entering the room, and bringing a light, they found the deceased lying in a pool of blood, with a penknife and a table-knife beside him. He was at once taken to the hospital, and died almost immediately after his arrival there. An inquest was held yesterday morning when the jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by his having in a fit of insanity committed suicide by cutting his throat with a table-knife.

THE FORESHORE BUNDERS—MUCCADUM EXTORTIONS.

If an old resident after an absence of a score of years were to revisit Bombay, he would be favourably impressed with the change that has taken place in every place and public institution, in the city, and the salutary improvement effected therein. But what would be the surprize of that old resident on approaching the several foreshore bunders along the east line from the Elphinstone Company's property down the Mody Bay, if he were told of the gigantic monopoly of the boatmen who under muccadum sway charge what they like. The salutary competition of individual boatmen has given place to a self-concocted monopoly. The whole band of the seamen are guided by one muccadum to whom you must apply for boat and pay whatever he sets down. A few years ago a dingy would carry for 4 or 6 annas full weight of her cargo to any of the buglas or pattimars that anchor so near the shore. The hire for the same work a boatman would now exact is proportionally fabulous. In vain one asks for the tariff by which the fare of every kind of public conveyance is regulated. "Pay rupees three" says the head of the fraternity, "if you want to go on board, otherwise there is no boat for you." Remonstrance is useless. The muccadum, the sole master, stands by and rules the fare with as much despotism and arrogance as if he were the late King of Abyssinia. The case is quite different at the Apollo and Custom House Bunders, and when it is impossible at these is of daily occurrence at the bunders above mentioned which are therefore less used by the natives. A sepoy going to Ratnagherry or Vingorla, for instance, pays for his passage at the most two rupees, while for half an hour's time for a boat to convey him on board, the poor man is charged two or three rupees. That such extortions are committed and have been for years together without any steps having been taken to break down the monopoly is not creditable to those whose duty it is to prevent such abuses. The victims in the present instance belong to the poorer classes of natives and their complaints seldom reach the official ear: It is impossible for these men on the eve of departure from Bombay to lay their complaint before the competent authorities. They curse with their whole heart the *zoolum* the *Sirkar* permits. So the combination is carried on openly and without restraint, for no one appears to take any interest in the matter. The fault in perpetuating the arbitrary procedure of the boatwallas lies mainly with the persons who are victimised. If complaints were brought before the Police Magistrate he would soon read the extortionists a severe lesson, and by making an example of some of them, effectually deter others from attempting the illegal course again. Such punishment would at once put a check to the unlawful dealings. But who is to do this? The initiative is certainly not to be expected from the ignorant passengers. For many years past persons on going away from Bombay have had to submit to the oppression of the boatmen, and rather than undergo the ordeal of police prosecution, they prefer to pay the unreasonable demand. So many a poor man is mulcted of his money, and he quietly endures the infliction because he cannot help it. While all licensed conveyances are subject to regulated fares, there is no reason why the boatmen at these bunders should not respect the tariff rate. The Government have inspectors to prevent overcrowding of boats and other vessels, why cannot the same men or some other be made to see that a higher amount of fare than what is authorized by the *nirack* is not extorted from helpless passengers.

It is clearly the duty of somebody to appoint an inspector at these bunders whom the passengers may appeal to when extravagant sums are demanded from them. To verify the practice at present in vogue at Musjid, Carnac, Boree, or Mody Bunder let the Commissioner of Police send a detective to each of these bunders and he will soon learn the extent of oppressions committed on the native passengers.

AHMEDABAD FLOOD RELIEF FUND, 1875.

Owing to the recent disaster which has befallen the people of Ahmedabad and the neighbouring villages, it was thought advisable to render immediate relief to the poor and harmless sufferers under the said calamity, with a view to organize relief operations without the least delay or loss of time. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to form themselves into a Committee to raise the necessary funds and send immediate relief to the sufferers:—

Kessowjee Naik, Esquire.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esquire.
Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, Esquire.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esquire.
Mooljee Jaitha, Esquire.
Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Esquire.
Ramjee Madhowjee, Esquire.
Tapidas Vurjidas, Esquire.
Morarjee Goculdas, Esquire.
Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Esquire.
Vijbhoocundas Atmaram, Esquire.
Jairam Narronjee, Esquire.

Messrs. Vundrawandas Purshotamdas and Thakurdas Atmaram have consented to act as Honorary Secretaries under the direction of the above Committee. The above Committee have deputed two of their members—Messrs. Vijbhoocundas Atmaram and Jairam Narronjee—to proceed by this night's mail train to Ahmedabad and open relief operations in conjunction with Messrs. Premabhoy Hemabhoy Nagjeseth, Oomabhoy Huttesing, Bholanath Sarabhoy, Runchodlal Chotalal and Gowasjee Muncherjee, who have been requested to render all assistance to the members of the Committee deputed there.

The above Committee have this day forwarded by this night's mail train upwards of 125 candies of grain and clothing of the value of Rs. 1,500.

The above Committee will open an account in the New Bank of Bombay under the head of Ahmedabad Flood Relief Fund. Any subscription in aid of the above funds would be gratefully received and acknowledged. —Dated this 27th day of September 1875.

The following sums have already been subscribed:—

Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.	Rs. 1,500
Sakerbai Framjee, wife of Mr Dinshaw Manockjee Petit	200
Messrs. Cowasjee and Framjee Dinshawjee Petit	300
Messrs. Vurjeewandas and Narrotumdas Maddhowdas	1,500
Vundrawandas Purshotumdas, Esq	1,001
Scanderdas Mooljee Jaitha, Esq	1,251
Capidas Vurjidas, Esq	1,000
Messrs. Narjee and Chutteorbhooj Morarjee	701
Thackersey Mooljee, Esq	501
Visram Mowjee, Esq	501
Messrs Vijbhoocundas and Thakurdas Atmaram	501
Messrs. Khoosaldas Ghelabhoy and Co	401
Ramjee Purshotum, Esq	250
Ramji Lukhmidas, Esq	250
Cursondas Alloo, Esq	150
Ramjee Madhowjee, Esq	1,000
Morarjee Goculdas, Esq	1,001
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq	800
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq	200
Manchherjee Nowrojee Binajee, Esq	100
Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, Esq	400
Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq	500
Dhurumseybhoy Poonjabhoy, Esq	500
Kessowjee Naik, Esq	1,000
Nersey Thakersey, Esq	50
Messrs Eduljee Framjee and Co	500
Currembhoy Ebrahim, Esq	101
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq	501
Dinbai Merwanjee, wife of Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit	150
Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee, Esq	100
Awabai Nusserwanjee	100
Jewraj Bailoo, Esq	1,001
Khatao Maccoojee, Esq	751

IMPORTANT DECISION BY A KATIYAWAR CHIEF IN REGARD TO THE SALE OF MEAT IN HIS CAPITAL.

On 12th August last, the Mahajuns, or leading members of the Banian community, of Rajcote city, who are well known to be an obstreperous lot, complained to the Thakore Saheb that a butcher had, in contravention of law, smuggled mutton into the town, and as they considered this an unpardonable offence, they begged that the butcher might be apprehended and rigorously dealt with.

The Thakore Saheb, in order to satisfy his own curiosity and to soothe, if possible, the alleged injured feelings of the complainants, undertook criminal proceedings in his court against the butcher, and after recording evidence *pro* and *con*, passed the following order on 31st August, which contains views so sensible and just that it reflects the greatest credit on the Chief:—

1. The Mahajuns complained on the 12th August 1875, that a sale of mutton was made on the same morning by a butcher named Akub, in a Vora's house in the town; they also expressed that it was contrary to the rule in practice since the time the State was under the Agency management. Further, they said that Mr. Shirgaonker, the Assistant Political Agent in charge of the State, fined a butcher for a similar offence.

2. Mr. Shirgaonker's proceedings about the matter were called for, and it appears from them, that Ismayal Akub was fined rupee one for bringing into the town a slaughtered sheep at 10 a. m., contrary to the orders of the Special Assistant Political Agent, contained in a letter No. 48, of the 29th August 1868, of which Ismayal was fully aware. Also he fined Ibrahim and Akub half a rupee each for preventing the sepoy from executing the standing orders.

3. It appears at the letter No. 48 of 1868 to Capt. Lloyd, I can clearly say that he has not at all prohibited the sale of mutton within the Rajcote town. He has only expressed his opinion in the matter that slaughter of sheep may not be continued in the city. Moreover, he has observed in his letter that he would select personally a site in the Poora, where a slaughter-house may be erected; but the place has neither been selected up to this time, nor has any slaughter-house been built. I don't know the reason why the house was not built up to this time.

4. The witness No. 1, Bawa Raghoji, who was called on behalf of the Mahajuns, distinctly says that the meat was not carried openly by the butcher; but he suspected, as he saw a covered cloth underneath the butcher's shoulder; he only suspected as he was butcher by profession and cast. On his suspecting this he followed the butcher to the Vora's house where he saw the butcher's cloth folded in the form of a ball. He asked the Vora to open it. On the Vora doing so he (witness) perceived meat coming out of the cloth, but before that he did not act according to his own statement see the butcher carrying the meat openly in the town.

5. It is not for me to say anything about Mr. Shirgaonker's proceedings, but as far as the present case is concerned, I think I am right in mentioning here that he has not properly understood the spirit of Captain Lloyd's letter in fining the butcher by his above-mentioned order of the 19th August 1873. It has been already observed that Captain Lloyd did not prevent the sale of mutton within the town in his letter No. 48 of 1868 to the Deputy Superintendent, when he was Superintendent and not the Special Assistant as Mr. Madhowrao calls him in his Shera of the 19th August 1875.

6. Taking all the above circumstances into my full consideration, I decide that the sale of mutton within the Rajcote State must not be stopped. I would object to the slaughter of sheep and goats, &c., within the town, until I have selected a special place for it.

7. The Mahajuns' complaint is therefore groundless. I could see no offence in selling mutton within the Rajcote territory, openly or secretly, at any place, so I find the Hindoos guilty of any offence, for I must not omit remarking that the Rajcote town possesses both the Mahomedans and the Hindoos nearly in equal numbers; nay, there are many meat eaters among the Hindoos too, and I must look upon them both, with an impartial eye and do justice to both of them. There must not be any difference between the Hindoos and the Mahomedans in giving justice—all are equal in the eyes of law, and it is incumbent on *me* to treat them as such.

(Sd.) Bawajee M.,
Thakore Saheb, Rajcote.

Rajcote, 31st August 1875.

Read over to both parties and filed.

(Sd.) Bawajee M.
Thakore Saheb,
Rajcote, 31st August 1875.

On the Mahajuns pressing hard, I decide as under.

The above decision is not, however, applicable to the slaughter of cows and peacocks or the sale of their flesh.

(Sd.) Bawajee M.,
Thakore Saheb, Rajcote.
Tuesday.

Messrs. Watson & Company have much pleasure in stating that they have just received a large Consignment of the new silver Jewellery now so fashionable in England and is rapidly increasing in favour in this country. Among other articles will be found Necklets, Bracelets, Lockets, Earrings, &c. Watson & Company, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

MADRAS AND THE PRINCE.

(*Madras Mail*)

At a meeting of gentlemen interested in the Turf, held at the Madras Club on Thursday evening, it was resolved to have a day's racing during the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in Madras. The Prospectus provides for three 1st class Races, 2 for Arabs and 1 for all horses; one 2nd class Race; and one steeple chase. A large sum of money will be given from the Race Fund which it is hoped will attract large fields of all classes of horses from different parts of the country, and afford a capital day's sport. We trust the Railway Companies of the Presidency will follow the example set them by those in our sister Presidencies, and make concessions in the way of return tickets for horses entered for the meeting, so that the cost of bringing them from a distance may be lessened. It is not intended to ask the public for subscriptions to this meeting.

Captain Kenny has drawn a beautiful design for the casket in which the Madras address to the Prince is to be contained. The casket is to be of gold and ivory, and will rest on a slab of ebony; the top will represent in gold, a tiger crouching among rocks and brushwood, and gathering himself together for a spring. The panels of the casket will be of white marble, exquisitely carved, and set round with rich gold tracery. The corners will be filled in with rich Oriental ornamentation. M. Deschadps and Mr. Orr are to combine their artistic forces, the former undertaking the ivory work, the latter the gold. Two magnificent elephant's tusks have already been secured for the work. Madras, we feel sure, will have no reason

from time to time of a representative committee, unless each bank be left to quote its own terms in its own way. There is no abstract reason why this free course should not be taken; and if it was possible that a committee could in any substantial degree fix upon rates which would be less in favour of the public than those arising from individual quotations, the individual quotations should have the preference. But this result is nearly impossible. The committee would be itself a compromise of persons, and its decisions would be a compromise of views, and those views always tending to the encouragement of transactions—that is, towards offering the most favourable terms to the public.

We have said that it is for the interest of the public as well as the banks that the present excessive allowance of interest on deposits in London should be reduced to limits which will permit the banks to make a fair profit by taking only first-rate mercantile securities. In the first place, what is really meant by the generally used and generally misunderstood term "over-trading" is that trader A carries on a large speculative business with too little money of his own and too much of the money of other people. He buys goods, and he engages to pay for them at the end of so many months, standing in the meantime as a book debtor to the seller; or, as more commonly happens, he becomes the acceptor of bills drawn by the seller, and these bills are discounted by the seller in London or elsewhere by means of deposits held by bankers, joint-stock and private. It is perfectly clear that the larger these deposits are the more eager the demand for bills, and the greater the chance of unsound bills being passed for discount. The whole secret of the career of some recent frauds was a scientific appreciation of this fact. The delinquents had the acuteness to see more clearly than other people that the chance of a fortune existed in the plethora of deposits and the antiquated modes of administrating them. Now the reorganization of the deposit system, operating, as it would ultimately do, in diminishing the volume of deposits and in augmenting the margin of profit on that diminished volume, would cut off the most powerful inducements to overtrading by rendering it difficult for the overtraders to get money through the medium of discounts and advances. There is no overtrading so long as the goods sell to a profit in time to meet the bills drawn against them. If they do not so sell, then somebody must find money to renew the bills for a second term, in the hope that the goods may sell before it expires—and that somebody has been generally found to be the banker. In other words, too much of the floating capital of and within the country has been held in the form of bank deposits, has borne too high rates of interest, and has been employed in "overtrading" securities.

It is quite true that the facility of obtaining discounts is one of the great advantages possessed by this country. It keeps trade open, free from cliques, and gives a perpetual chance to men of energy, ability, and ambition to strike out new trades and new methods of enlarging and transforming old trades. But this is an advantage in no danger whatever of being impaired. The growth of wealth of late years, and certainly for years to come, has been and will be more than sufficient to provide a fund of floating capital ample for all the requirements of the rising and democratic elements in commerce. In the meantime the banks are on their trial. It is their proper and profitable function to attract and administer just so much of the floating capital of and within the country as will leave them a fair and solid margin of profit by employing that floating capital in first-rate mercantile bills and securities of short dates. When the banks pass beyond these limits they become, not the keepers of the current cash of the nation, but speculators in investments and victims of "overtraders" and other dangerous persons.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(From the Times' Prussian Correspondent.)

BERLIN, August 28.

THE Vienna official telegraph circulating more sedulously than ever contradictory intelligence about Oriental events, the conclusion is forced upon us that the question has become one of uncommon delicacy. There are other symptoms besides the conflicting flashes of inspired electricity pointing in the same direction. M. de Jonine, the Russian Agent at Ragusa, a gentleman well-known to the Sclavonian chiefs, and who has more than once acted as the mouth-piece of the St. Petersburg Government in the endless broils of the country, suddenly declares his inability to act as a member of the mediating Commission. Most inopportunely this distinguished diplomatist avows a momentary loss of health, which, he is afraid, will deprive him of the pleasure he would have otherwise experienced in contributing his mite towards the pacification of the distracted Province. It is very unlucky, indeed, that this pathological incident should have happened at the very time when it is most likely to exercise a marked influence upon the progress of political events. If Russia is represented in the Consular Commission, not by her principal Agent in the country, but by some unknown and uninfluential subordinate, the Insurgents, it is much to be apprehended, will regard her participation in the business as a mere matter of form. In such a case it is but too probable that, were the Consular Commission composed of ever so many Ciceros and Demosthenes, the combined eloquence of its members will fall flat upon the discerning ears of the Insurgent leaders. So obvious is this unpleasant anticipation to those best acquainted with the peculiar temperament of Turko-Sclavonian affairs, that if I am correctly informed the illness of M. de Jonine has been promptly succeeded by some of the other Consuls being seized with a similar disorder. Unless some experienced doctors can be procured in time to check the spread of this Consular epidemic there is no telling to what lengths it may go. At the moment I am writing it seems to be quite on the cards that the six or seven gentlemen on whose invaluable services Europe relies for the preservation of peace, instead of proceeding to the cliff and the crag and talking common sense to some eagle-eyed chief, will, in a few days, treat the world to the appalling spectacle of a joint procession to the hospital. But even should this melancholy alternative be obviated and a moiety of the Consular body regain their usual robust health so as to be able to venture on a trip to the Alpine camp, the chances are that unless the afflicted Jonine is of the party, the rest of the interesting convalescents will toil up hill in vain.

Before asking, what then? it may be as well to inquire into the why and wherefore of what is going on now. In investigating the causes at work in the rebellion, I think it may be laid down as a primary axiom that Russia at first gave the Insurgents the cold shoulder. Austria, on the contrary, when she noticed the determination of the Insurgents, and the sluggishness and apathy of the Turks, quickly made up her mind to profit by the opportunity for settling the matter once for all. She reinforced her troops on the Dalmatian and Croatian frontiers; she communicated with the Powers upon the disturbing influence these ever-recurring rebellions exercise upon her own Sclavonian population; and when the cannon was ready and diplomacy secured, she took the lead in intimating to the Sultan that Europe could hardly be expected to acquiesce in the perpetuation of a state of things fraught with danger to herself. Austria being so sensibe of the anxious position in which she is placed by the mutiny, we are bound to believe that she exerted herself to restrict its extension; yet such is her dependence on the goodwill of her Sclavonian subjects in this critical emergency that she did not deem it advisable to supercede the Sclavonian Governors and officials holding sway in Dalmatia, Croatia, and other portions of Southern Hungary. Most of these gentlemen sympathising with the Insurgents, the physical difficulty of closing the Turkish frontier was enhanced by the more arduous task of getting the representatives of the Imperial will to act contrary to their own bias in a country and under circumstances where control is out of their own hands. The consequence was that a large number of Dalmatians, Croats, and Morlaks stepped across the border and joined the Insurgents; that two of the most successful rebel leaders—Stephen Boronek and Milan Radovitch—are Austrian subjects; and that Dervish Pascha, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Herzegovina, the other day telegraphed to Constantinople that among the prisoners taken there were Austrian officers and non-commissioned officers, who had gone there apparently to have a fling at the Turks. The same experienced commander—Dervish Pascha is himself a Croat and an Austrian officer who embraced Islam—is of opinion that the arms and ammunition of the Insurgents were mostly smuggled over the Dalmatian frontier, and that the provisioning of the Insurgent bands would have been impossible without help from abroad. However this may be, no one acquainted with the disposition of the Austrian Sclavonians will deny that the Croats and Servians of Hungary, as well as the Dalmatians and Morlakians of the sea-shore, look upon their co-nationalists in Turkey as the nucleus of a coming South Sclavonian State, which is to swallow up the contiguous Provinces of the Apostolical Empire. In interfering at Constantinople, therefore, the Austrian Government was moved by a desire to re-arrange things in a manner which, while it secured her the goodwill of her Sclavonian subjects, at the sametime freed her from the danger of seeing their ulterior designs realized. As annexation cannot be thought of without conjuring up the spectre of a great international conflict, the formation of the rebel Provinces into a semi-independent State can have been the only object aimed at in Vienna. Russia, though she hardly liked a consummation precipitated without her concurrence, and rather before she had expected the event, could not afford to leave the Sclavonians in the lurch when Austria was seemingly engaged in advocating their cause. Thus, though she carefully refrained from encouraging the rebels, she yet joined Austria in her representations to the Porte, and eventually consented to bear a hand in the work of pacification. All at once, however, the aspect of affairs was changed. M. de Jonine was placed on the sick-list, and the rest of the intending peacemakers were not sure whether they had not better likewise report themselves *hors de combat*. Having already alluded to the interpretation the Insurgents will put upon this striking incident, I need only add that should the Russian Consul persist in his indisposition, the different Vuks and Milans in command of the desperate hill-folks will think she has turned over a new leaf and determined to outdo Austria if she cannot prevent Austria from acting contrary to her wishes. I have no desire to endorse an opinion involving a gloomy estimate of the chances of peace; but I cannot refrain from saying that, if the rebel chiefs should conceive some such idea, their jumping at conclusions might be instrumental in complicating matters. Negotiations once broken off, and the Turks as unable as ever to throw reinforcements into the insurgent province, Austria might represent to the Powers that the moment to interfere has arrived. Germany may be expected to consent; Russia could hardly afford to say nay; and as her acquiescence under the circumstances stated, would be taken by the Sclavonians as implying a policy favourable to themselves, it is just possible that Servia might suddenly appear on the scene. Servia, in point of fact, has made ready for all contingencies. While assuring the Sultan of her fervent wish to remain neutral in the internecine strife, she has quietly called out a considerable portion of her troops, and placed a corps of observation in the Upper Morava Valley with a reserve force at Kragujevacz. The Servian people going hand in hand with or being rather in advance of their Government, the Omladina, or Young Servia Society, the centre of the *parti d'action*, have ordered all their able-bodied members to repair to what they call "the theatre of war." Many Servian students and other Sclavonians from Czechia, Slovenia, Slovaskin, Poland, &c., are, in consequence, flocking to the Black Hills.

To reciprocate these compliments the Turks are concentrating troops at Nissa on the southern borders of the Principality, and have appointed Hussein Avni Pascha, an energetic General and well-known champion of Ottoman might, commander-in-chief of this important force. Another body of some 10,000 is being drawn together at Wissegrad, in Bosnia, and assisted by a numerous Mahomedan population will, no doubt, suffice to keep the central districts of the Province quiet. In the northern counties of Bosnia skirmishes have multiplied in the last few days, and with them the number of fugitives to Austrian soil. The poor runaways, estimated at 3,000 a few days ago, to-day are given at 4,000 or 5,000. On some occasions when the Turks pursued the emigrants, collisions occurred between the Ottoman and Austrian troops, which resulted in bloodshed. At Dionsa, where they fired across the Danube on an encampment of refugees, the inhabitants of the neighbouring Austrian villages were with difficulty restrained from returning the fire. The requests of the Turkish officers to be allowed to send stores and ammunition across Austrian territory, seem to have been consistently declined.

It is stated that the Insurgents intend to send a formal petition for help to the Servian Parliament, which is to assemble shortly.

Both Greece and Roumania keep quiet. Greece, since the fatal day when Russia decided against the claim of the Greek Patriarch at Constantinople, to rule the Bulgarians, has been at loggerheads with the Sclave. Whether she has really given up her antagonism to the Turk now that she perceives the difficulty of succeeding him in the possession of his Christian Provinces, or whether she is only biding her time and means to avail herself of opportunities as they turn up, may be questioned; but intentions are a matter of comparative indifference, while action is postponed. As to Roumania, her Prince knows better than to interfere at a moment when the Powers are hesitating as to what course to adopt, and opposite interests are rising up against this tolerable harmony that has prevailed the last few years. Possibly the attention of his Bucharest Highness is also diverted from European affairs by a conspiracy against his person, said to have attained rather unusual dimensions among his faithful subjects.

THE VALUE OF LIFE IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—In *The Times* of to-day there is notice of a paper read by Dr. F. J. Mouat, F.S.S., before Section F of the British Association, "on the Value of European Life in India," from which it appears that the author regards "the risks to life in India of persons sound in constitution and moderately prudent in their habits as not so much in excess of temperate climates as to be a source of anxiety." I had not the pleasure to hear the paper read, and, while cordially acknowledging the value of Dr. Mouat's inquiries in this interesting department of vital statistics, would venture to point out that this very general way of treating the matter can hardly do much good, and, to a certain extent justifies the opening observation in your leading article that "it is not very easy to discover the precise purpose which the members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science propose to themselves at their annual gathering," unless, as you add, it be "to exchange a grasp of the hand and a friendly greeting.

It is, of course, very difficult to say who among members of the Indian Service are "sound in constitution and moderately prudent," or to measure the exact amount of "anxiety" which may be felt by different persons who may be contemplating or are actually embarked in an Indian career.

But if a healthy man of 30 go to a London Life Office to insure his life for £1,000, he will be charged a yearly premium of about £25 during residence in Europe and of about £50 during residence in India, the difference being an index to the quantity referred to as "not so much in excess" by the writer of the paper. Some offices charge more and some less, while no office charges the English rate only. But the above is about the disparity between English and Indian premiums for life insurance, these being what are called the "with profit rates." At any rate, here are figures which may be grappled with and form a subject of inquiry, and the problem which the Doctor has to solve is whether this difference of £25 is just enough, or too much, or too little to cover the extra risk by residence in India, for that there is some extra risk he himself admits.

Now, I will undertake to say that in the whole field of statistical inquiry there are very few things better established than the exact "value," as it is technically called, "of European life in India." The most eminent actuaries from this country has produced time after time successively examined and exhausted the question—that is to say, of course, with the means at their command at the moment. Finlaison, Davies, Neison, Woolhouse, Hardy, Jellicoe, Brown, Tucker, Farr, and others, including four or five Presidents of the Institute of Actuaries, have all reported at one time or another upon one or more of those great and beneficent institutions the Indian Service Funds, and I challenge the writer of the paper to point to one eminent authority who does not entertain the opinion that there is a very marked difference between the mortality in England and India.

The principal *data* applicable to a solution of the problem extend to but do not include the casualties by the Indian Mutiny, and from those *data* chiefly the condition of the Indian Service Fund has been estimated and the life insurance rates obtained.

These figures show that, of every 10,000 living in India and England and Wales, there die yearly at the respective ages:—

15 to 25.		25 to 35.		35 to 45.		45 to 50.	
England.	India.	England.	India.	England.	India.	England.	India.
69	204	82	224	93	246	127	250

the mortality, so far as India is concerned, being limited to the select class of civilians and military officers, and not including common European soldiers and sailors, and mean whites, as I observed them recently styled by one of your contemporaries.

But Dr. Mouat says:—"Oh, your figures are antiquated now we have steamers, railways, telegraphs, a better system of hygiene, and prudent habits." True; but if you bring your observations up to the present time they must also cover the casualties by the Indian Mutiny and the late famine, for, beyond all doubt, the strain upon the European officials arising out of that calamity will tell in an increased mortality. And not only so, but everybody one sees now home from India complains that the struggle for life there is even intenser than it is in England. Work has increased, prices have increased, rents are vastly higher, and the quality of food outside the Presidency towns has deteriorated. Where formerly your typical Bengalee civilian, a Carnac, or Barrow, or Lushington, immortalized by Thackeray, lived literally *en prince* in a palatial residence all to himself, now the same building is tenanted by three or four families.

Then, touching the rates for life insurance, it is contended that these should be lower, it being possible to improve money so much faster in India. All I can say is that the files of Calcutta papers to the 3rd inst. give the Four per Cents. as at 2½ premium, showing a return considerably less than is obtainable in some of our best colonial debentures, and greatly less than the rate at which European States in the highest credit can borrow.

I submit, Sir, that the inquiry is deeply interesting, and of national and even imperial importance, and that we are greatly indebted to Dr. Mouat for so prominently calling attention to the matter. It is, however, exceedingly desirable that we should as little as possible deal in vague generalities, but, on the contrary, endeavour to arrive at clear ideas on the subject, using, at all times, when practicable, the numerical method to measure the degrees of risk to be encountered.

That the value of European life in India has greatly increased, within the experience of men now living, there can be no doubt. Dividing the last 50 or 100 years into decades, this can be shown to be beyond all dispute. But in India no man can tell what a day or an hour may bring forth, and we may be even now on the eve of a campaign in Burmah or China, or both, which may go far to dispel the visions of paradise into which Dr. Mouat's figures may have a tendency prematurely to lead us.

At all events, four of the most powerful and enterprising life offices in the world are, I am told, literally cutting each other's throats in a competition for life business in India, and it is not likely they would maintain their rates at the standard quoted above if these rates are safely capable of any sensible diminution.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Hanover-square, W., Aug. 30. P. M. TAIT.

THE QUEEN'S JOURNEYS.

(The Spectator.)

THE newspapers are injudiciously courtly over the recent accident in the Solent. It is far better that Her Majesty, whose judgment can be relied on, as well as her good-feeling, should be informed that the accident created, if not among the people, at least among a section of the populace, an impression which comes out with startling bitterness in the questions of some jurymen sitting on the inquest, and that some improvement is needed in the arrangements for her transits across the Solent. That impression is, that some of the Queen's servants, in their eagerness to gratify a perfectly natural liking for rapid movement, are much more careless of danger than is consistent either with her own safety or that of the public at large. That this impression is unfounded seems to us clear, not only from the character of the Queen, but from the immunity from accident which has marked all her numerous journeys, and which could have been secured only by the most elaborate, far-sighted care; but that it exists cannot be doubted by any one who reads the report of the evidence at the inquest, or who listens to the comments of ordinary persons on the causes of the accident. Nothing could be more unjust than imputations such as appeared to be hinted in the questions which roused Commander Fullerton to an angry protest, but nothing could be more injurious, first, because the multitude forgives everything to the great except disregard; and secondly, because wherever the blame may lie in this particular case, it is quite evident that the arrangements for Her Majesty's journeys have not in one respect been thoroughly thought out. It is an object, of course, upon those journeys to secure a certain speed. The Queen has no time to waste upon her journeys, is not in health to bear protracted fatigue, exposure, and weariness, and very probably enjoys, like the rest of mankind, the pleasure attendant on rapid locomotion. There is no reason in the world why it should not be enjoyed, and one great reason, at all events, why it should. A slow Royal train, or a Royal train which did not keep time, would be as great a nuisance to mankind as a monarch travelling by post upon a carriage-route. It was the ill-luck of the writer once to be journeying in advance of a Royal invalid travelling from Switzerland to Come, and to witness the unutterable confusion which Royalty and a desire to travel slowly when united in the same person can produce. Every body was stopped lest Royalty should want horses. The communication of two countries was disorganised for three days, and hundreds of travellers turned for for the nonce into Republicans, even the serene German Loyalty and patience giving way to a torrent of wrathful objurgations hurled indiscriminately at Royal self-absorption, Republican flunkeyism, and official imperturbability. If the Royal train took two days between Gosport and Balmoral, or were irregularly timed, the public convenience would be most seriously affected, and perhaps the public safety seriously imperilled. Everything would be stopped through the same distances, but over twice the time, and the huddle would urgent result in accidents. Speed, therefore, in moderation is essential, and though the rate kept up by land is very great, still the precautions taken are elaborate, and have hitherto proved sufficient. The journey is treated properly as a journey involving State necessity, and every obstruction is thrust very decisively aside. Not only is Her Majesty's train preceded by a pilot engine, but the road for miles ahead is peremptorily kept clear; no excuse whatever is admitted for disobedience of orders, the point are specially watched, and occasionally the public are unhesitatingly kept out of the stations until the Royal train has passed. The train is accompanied by railway officials, is driven by picked men, and is followed by nothing near enough to imperil Her Majesty's safety in the event of an accidental delay. As the Queen herself once wrote to the Directors, if equal precautions could be taken to protect the public travelling by railway would cease to be dangerous, and we may add, the Accident Insurance Company would cease to pay dividends.

It is perfectly right that such precautions should be taken. The inconvenience to the public is very slight, it is by no means frequent, and it is indefinitely less than the inconvenience which would be created by indifference or rashness. The Queen is the pivot of the State machine, the mere rumour of an accident to her affects the whole kingdom—substantially affects it, apart altogether from all emotions of loyalty or love—and it is a matter of high State importance that any such misfortune should, as far as is humanly possible, be prevented. If any one doubts that, let him just reflect for one moment on the consequences which would have inevitably occurred had the Alberta been the sufferer in the recent accident instead of the Mistletoe,—the consternation of the people, the dismay of the politicians, the perceptible suspension of the beating of the general heart,—and then decide if the excessive care taken of the Queen is either unnecessarily or servile. It ought to be taken for the people's sake as well as Her Majesty's, and it ought to be taken everywhere, which is not yet the case. Clearly the Admiralty, or the Board of Trade, or whoever it is who are responsible for Her Majesty's safety afloat, do not understand their business, as the Directors of the Railway Companies understand theirs. The Admiralty secure fine yachts, good engines, skilled officers, and picked seamen for Her Majesty, just as the Directors secure good drivers, picked pointsmen, and specially-examined engines; but they do not, like them, secure a clear road. Prince Ernest Leopold of Leiningen, the Captain of the Alberta, says in his evidence his ship was travelling at fifteen knots, or seventeen miles an hour,—and that the speed was necessary to catch a special train,—that is to say, to enable the special train to keep its pre-arranged times without disorganizing the whole traffic of a great railway. That is reasonable enough, when explained, and shows care for the public convenience, which might be gravely interfered with by a belated Royal train; but then such a speed demands also that the road should be cleared. The Alberta, we may assume, obeyed the rule of the road, but no rule of the road whatever, save one, can make the transit of a steamer of 350 tons at seventeen miles an hour across a crowded channel like the Solent, safe either to Her Majesty or the public. The latter, so long as they are permitted, will crowd up to see the Queen, without consideration either for her danger or their own. A swift steamer can be guided just as well as a slow one, but it cannot be stopped in the same distance; and when one is galloping in a crowd, the power of stopping is as essential as the power of guidance. No dependence should be placed upon any person or thing in a steamer going at that pace, but on the person only who is not going it, namely, the master of the craft, steamer, or sailing-vessel which might be in the way. The rule should be absolute that nothing should remain within a certain distance of the Royal Standard. There would not be the least difficulty in observing it, not the least injury to the public, and not even an appearance of arrogating an undue privilege. There is no more reason why yachtsmen, or colliers, or masters of merchant steamers should not get out of the Queen's way in her own waters, than why a railway-train should not be shunted to allow the Royal express to pass. It is the simplest, the most intelligible, and the most effective of all precautions. A fire-engine will traverse London at break-neck speed from end to end and never knock over a barrow or a donkey-cart, just because it is thoroughly understood that everything in its course is to get out of the way. There is nothing more exceptional in such a precaution than in the Queen's pilot engine, and nothing that the public see more to be ashamed of. The object is to preserved the State from harm at the least possible inconvenience to individuals, and both objects are best attained by keeping the road clear. At all events it is evident either that Her Majesty must travel more slowly across the Solent—that is, must risk disorganising the whole of the arrangements made by the Railway Companies for the public convenience and safety, as well as those of Her Majesty—or the road must be cleared of loyal sight-seers, or there must be perpetual risk of an accident like the one which all England is regretting, and which all England might have had cause never to forget. It does not take much wisdom or any over-wening loyalty to select the alternative. The road ought to be cleared.

SALE OF LORD DUNMORE'S SHORT-HORNS.

THE following description, taken from the *Daily Telegraph* of the great sale of the shorthorns in England will be read with some interest in this country, if only because it shows the extraordinary success which has worked Lord Dunmore's stockbreeding. The prices fetched for the animals are quite unprecedented, and certainly far exceed anything of the soil in India.

DUNMORE, STIRLING, AUG. 25.

"'Tis sixty years since!" In the introductory chapter to the first and most famous of his matchless novels, Sir Walter Scott enters into an elaborate explanation of the causes which led him to call for "Waverly" the supplementary title of "'Tis sixty years since." He examines and dismisses such alternatives as "Waverly; a Tale of Other Days," or, "Waverly; a Romance from the German," and in fixing the date of his story "some sixty years before the present Act of November, 1805," he bids his readers understand that in the following pages they will meet neither a romance of chivalry nor a tale of modern manners. If in the August of 1875 we throw our minds back to the August of 1815, we shall be constrained to admit that the last sixty years of English history cover a period to which Sir Walter's similar span bears no parallel. Between 1745 and 1805, wars by land and wars by sea, in which this country was a principal, banished agriculture and commerce from the historian's page, and required to be traced with a pen dipped in blood. Upon the very day when Sir Walter commenced the initial chapter of "Waverly" the greatest sea-battle in which England has ever been engaged, and by virtue of which she still rules the waves, had just been fought in Trafalgar Bay. Simultaneously the First Napoleon had transferred himself and his army, like pieces upon a chessboard, from Boulogne to Ulm, and was about to win the most crushing of his many victories over Austria and Russia on the field of Austerlitz. But when we turn to the interval between 1815 and the present date there is still less reason to look for "a romance of chivalry" than there was in the page of such an author as Sir Walter, when he took pen in hand to wander back to 1745. With the "crowning mercy" of Waterloo, Napoleon disappeared for ever from the scene upon which for twenty years he had been the most conspicuous actor. From that year until his death, in 1852, the Duke of Wellington never heard a shot fired in anger, and the country which he had raised to the proud position, in Macaulay's phrase, of "the umpire of nations" has for the last six decades been engaged in but one great war. "*Cedant arma togæ* has everywhere been the *refrain* of English statesmen and moralists; and, consequently, the creation and accumulation of wealth within these prosperous islands has been more rapid than during any other similar period of recorded history. Especially in the arts of what may be called social improvement, such an advance has been made that no imagination is suggestive enough to conceive the sentiments of our grandfathers, could they have arisen to witness the distinguished and cosmopolitan assembly gathered this afternoon in Lord Dunmores beautiful park, on the edge of the Firth of Forth, and to contemplate the purpose which brought them together.

As was natural, the interest of the day's proceedings rose to a zenith when the majestic "Duke of Connaught" stalked grandly into the ring. With the proud gait and lofty carriage of the Kirkleavington strain, with a skin like velvet, a back like a quarter-deck, and length, quality, and comeliness enough to commend him to every eye, "the finest Bates bull in the world" looked inquiringly around him as one who fain would know the meaning of the unfamiliar proceeding in which he was the prominent actor. At the first jump he was "put in" at 2,000 guineas, and, without a moment's pause or hesitation, the bids rattled forth from three eager competitors. The Earl of Bective was the first to feel the tremendous pace at which he and his antagonists were going, but not until he had 4,000 guineas for the coveted prize could he be induced to desist from further competition. The race then lay between the South and the West of England, or, in other words, between Sussex, represented by Mr. J. W. Larking, the financial agent to the Viceroy of Egypt, and Gloucestershire, represented by the popular Lord Fitzhardinge. Rising by fifties at a bound, the sum mounted to 4,400 guineas, until Mr. Larking opened his lips for the last time, and made his ultimate bid of 4,450 guineas. The splendid offer was instantly capped by Lord Fitzhardinge, and the words "forty-five hundred" sprang smartly and without pause from his lips. Another moment and the last grains of sand ran out through Mr. Thornton's little bandglass, and "Gone at 4,500 guineas to Lord Fitzhardinge, Gloucestershire, England," announced that the most superb bull in existence was destined not to leave the land of his birth. The emphasis laid by Mr. Thornton on the final word "England," clearly indicated his satisfaction that "the Duke of Connaught" would not emulate the example of Bedford and cross the Atlantic. Instantly there arose a wild tumult of cheers, in which the few citizens of the Greater Britains which lie across the Atlantic and in the Southern Pacific were hearty participators. It was generally believed that Mr. Pickrell, the representative of the American Shorthorn Society, had an eye upon "the Duke of Connaught," but he soon found that the shot he carried were not heavy enough to silence his British opponents. In the midst of a comparative calm, the 32nd lot, "Third Duke of Hillhurst"—a magnificent animal of the truest Bates type—was knocked down to Mr. Larking, though not until after a sharp struggle with the Duke of Manchester. The list was rapidly got through, and it was noticed by a few keen observers that one of the cheapest animals of the sale was knocked down, as the ult mate lot, to a shrewd and experienced purchaser, Mr. R. W. Beaufort, for 80 guineas. The most remarkable shorthorn sale that the world has hitherto seen was at an end, and men, gathered in groups and beneath the umbrageous trees, began to ask each other in wonder the true moral and meaning of these unprecedented prices.

That moral may be conveyed in half a dozen sentences, of which the old and trite line "Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum," is a not inadequate exponent. If it is imagined by any young, inexperienced, and wealthy nobleman or commoner that, merely by weight of money, he can in two or three years accumulate such a herd as that from which a draft or thirty-nine animals was to-day sold for the stupendous aggregate of £26,223, it no de no prophet to tell him that he is reckoning without his host. It is true that the Earl of Dunmore has not been in the shorthorn business for more than seven years, but at the very outset he betrayed a promptitude of decision, an adaptability to the calling, and an accuracy of eye and touch which are wanting to some cattle-breeders after half a century of experience. Without a strong natural love for the animal, and a sagacious intuition as to bearing of form, consanguinity, blending of colour, and many other mysteries of the trade, on man, whether gentle or simple, will ever tread in the footsteps of the Collings, of Bates, or of Booth. In a lecture delivered by Mr. George R. Hadley, before the Penrith Farmers' Club, on the day preceding Lord Dunmore's sale, it was well remarked that "a very ardent student may give 5,000 guineas for a Bates bull and crow, but it does not follow that they are intrinsically worth a quarter of the money, or that they may not throw him a calf that could be fairly said to be of the value of £50—that is, if symmetry, beauty, and substance are to be the guide. It is worthless to have a herd of Bates or Booth animals without some of the wisdom of a Bates or a Booth to guide them. You may preserve a Titian or a Turner upon your walls untarnished and untouched, but you cannot preserve your Bates and Booth cattle without something of the genius of their creator. The pictures are immutable facts, accomplished and preservable; the cattle are living facts which must be carried forward and perpetuated, otherwise they soon cease to exist in their commendable and much-admired outlines." It is a fortunate circumstance for this country that it now contains many young noblemen and gentlemen of wealth who have a congenital taste for shorthorns and are content to study at the feet of the Gamaliels who have preceded them. Conspicuous among them are the Earl of Dunmore, Colonel Kingscote, and the Earl of Bective—than whom it would not be easy to find better judges of horned stock among their contemporaries in any country, or under any clime. Three years ago Colonel Kingscote purchased the Duke of Hillhurst, the sire of the Duke of Connaught, from Mr. Cochrane, of Montreal, for 800 guineas, the animal to be delivered at New York. The unexampled price fetched to-day by the Duke of Hillhurst's superb son cannot fail to make Colonel Kingscote's bull worth at least thrice what was paid for him. In like manner, Lord Dunmore, finding that Colonel Gunter, of Wither by Grane, in Yorkshire, refused to sell any of his Duchess's blood to a brother-Anglo[illegible], had the courage to send to Canada, and to purchase from Mr. Cochrane two calves which were still unborn when their Canadian purchaser carried their mothers away from England. For these two calves Lord Dunmore paid collectively 2,500 guineas, and the son of one of them is "the Duke of Connaught," who was to day purchased at the highest figure ever given for a bull. Judicious lavishness in laying out large sums of money has thus had its own reward. Nor is the experience of Lord Dunmore's connection with shorthorn-breeding without encouragement for those who would fain tread in his steps. Before the hammer fell to-day upon Lot 1, the owner of the Dunmore herd was already "standing on relief." To-day's sale will give him an additional gain of more than £26,000, and he has still remaining a herd of about forty head, comprising some of the most magnificent animals in creation. Altogether it may be computed that his lordship's herd represents, having in view what it has already paid and what the remnant of it is now worth, something like a gain a £60,000.

The final lesson taught by the success of the two cattle sales which have now taken place at Dunmore, in 1872 and 1875, is that pasturage and climate are powerful factors in bringing such high bred and delicate animals as Bates shorthorns to perfection. The beautiful meadows of the Duke of Devonshire, overhanging Morecambe Bay, and the highly favourable soil and grass that are to be found at Lord Bective's seat in Westmoreland, are as well adapted for the home of pedigree cattle as the sheltered and umbrageous domain at Dunmore. In which the Dukes of Connaught and of Hillhurst, and the Duchess females, the Red Roses, and the Lady Worcesters, were long the glory of their owners. Given such conditions of soil and climate as are to be found at Holker, at Underley, and at Dunmore, and such an invaluable herdsman as Lord Dunmore has in Knox, and finally with such an eye for shape and contour as distinguished a dozen of the cattle-fanciers gathered round the ring to-day, and a man of long purse need not despair of selling a new Duke of Connaught for a yet more amazing figure, or of surpassing the highest average ever yet obtained at a shorthorn sale in any part of the world, which has to-day been realised in Dunmore Park.

A list of prices is appended.

Lot	COWS AND HEIFERS.	Rs.
1	Wide Eyes Duchess (Mr. T. Wilson, Shotley, Northumberland)	489
2	Revelry 8th (Mr. R. Loder, Whittlebury, Northampton)	115
3	Winsome Eyes 3rd (Earl of Faversham) ...	320
4	Red Rose of the Isles (Earl of Bective) ...	1,950
5	Lady Worcester 5th (Mr. H. A. Brassey, M.P.)	620
6	Lady Louise's Duchess 3rd (Sir W. S. Maxwell, Bart., M.P.)	105
7	Lady Worcester 9th (Mr. A. Brogden M.P.)	440
8	Water Flower (Mr. T. Holford)	620
9	Wild Rose (Colonel Kingscote M.P.) ...	350
10	Lady Mary Burdett (Colonel Gordon of Cluny).	115
11	Fuchsia 12th (Mr. T. Lister)	900
12	Oxford Duchess 2nd (Lord Fitzhardinge)	1,000
13	Fuchsia 13th (Mr. J. W. Larking, Sussex)	650
14	Lady Worcester 11th (Duke of Manchester)	550
15	Wild Eyebright (Mr. T. Wilson)	455
16	Lady Worcester 12th (Mr. R. Loder) ...	535
17	Marchioness of Oxford 3rd (Duke of Manchester)	1,810
18	Gwendoline (Garl of Faversham)	210
19	Revelry 12th (Earl of Bective)	125
20	Red Rose of the Isles 2nd (Earl of Bective)...	1,220
21	Sparkling Eyes (Earl of Faversham) ...	350
22	Lady Worcester 13th (Mr. G. Fox) ...	450
23	Fuchsia 14th (Mr. T. Lister)	360
24	Revelry 13th (Sir John Swinburne, Bart.)	110
25	Water Lily (Mr. T. Holford)	320
26	Hazel Eyes (Earl of Bective)	400
27	Blythesome Eyes (Earl of Bective) ...	605
28	Lady Worcester 15th (Mr. R. Loder) ...	360
29	Matilda (Mr. G. Fox)	110
30	Lady Worcester 16th (Earl of Bective) ...	550
	BULLS	
31	Duke of Connaught (Lord Fitzhardinge) ...	4,500
32	Third Duke of Hillhurst (Mr. J. W. Larking)...	3,000
33	Lord of Braemar (Mr. W. Busby, Australia) ...	100
34	Lord of the Forth (Mr. John Hope, Canada) ...	70
35	Second Marquis of Worcester (Mr. G. W. Kissinger, Kentucky)	150
36	Marquis of Oxford (Mr. C. A. Barnes)	300
37	Finlarig (Marquis of Headfort)	175
38	Scots Pawkier (Earl of Zetland)	155
39	Wild Chieftain (Mr. H. W. Beaufort)	60

SUMMARY.—Thirty cows fetched £17,288 5s. being an average of £576 5s 6d per head. Nine bulls fetched £8,935 10s, being an average of £992 16s 8d per head. Total of sale, £26,223 15s, being an average of £672 8s 1d per head. Sixteen Wild Eyes on average £445; four Lady Worcesters £482 7s; four Red Roses £892 10s, two Waterloos, £598 10s; four Fuchsias, £542 1s 3d; and three Oxfords, £1,088 1s.

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